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Tower Views

by Clearway

The Week in Focus

Protecting Recovery; Seven Dramatic Days

This week the world remembered 1929, remembered and shivered as a few alert economists warned against the rising boom tempo of recent months.

Out of last week's uncertainty over the meaning of the worst stock market decline since 1931, emerges a consensus that the sudden dark cloud was spun largely of gold and was shot through with lightnings and thunderings of the current boom in arms manufacture.

A cloud so dark spun of gold? The economists say yes. For gold is still intimately related to prices, even though the gold standard for currencies has generally been abandoned.

* * *

So clear-cut is the relation of gold to commodity prices, and hence to the welfare of all from Wall Street magnate to cobbler, that the mere rumor of a fall in the price of gold helped to send world stocks tumbling.

London had seen stock values shrink £500,000,000 during the month preceding last week's breath-taking events. Failures of some firms loomed as Threadneedle Street cleared away the debris, with losses running into billions of dollars.

Heavy Losses

New York emerges with the total market value of shares more than $4,504,000,000 below the valuation of a month ago.

Hence the memories of 1929; hence the warning voices of economic prophets.

Two years ago the world was still chastened by adversity and so was receptive to any discipline that promised recovery.

Gradually the business cycle gathered momentum as it turned onto the upward phase. By last month speculation was again rife in London. Britain's rearmament program poured the final stimulus into a cup already filled with heady stuff.

Post-depression management of currencies and of gold also enters into the picture. The price of gold, once measured in terms of currencies based on gold, but now largely thrown onto the open market, has been raised to $35 an ounce by bids of the United States Treasury. Under this stimulus, gold production last year, as the World Bank at Basel pointed out this week, reached an all-time high.

Heavy production of a commodity—gold in this case—might be expected to lower the price. Economically, as any number of financial commentators remarked this week, gold actually should be finding a level lower than $35 an ounce. The World Bank went so far as guardedly to suggest that benefits would result from the lowering of gold's price.

Prices

More serious than the price of gold itself is the tendency to value other commodities against gold, now that world currencies have been cast adrift from each other.

Commodity markets have also seen the United States and some other nations loosing arrows to prick the bubble of excessive price rises.

All of these and other factors went into last week's stock chute. This week the Governments of Britain and the United States acted to restore confidence. Washington maintained its gold bid of $35. Neville Chamberlain, British chancellor of the exchequer, assured the House of Commons on Tuesday that gold purchases would be continued in co-operation with the United States and France. This maintains an equilibrium of their currencies under the tripartite accord of last September.

Reassured, markets are rallying, but in general show losses. Facts warn that losses like those of 1929 can still come if the causes of 1929 are not corrected.

* * *

Such was the substance of counsel given on Wednesday by Secretary of Commerce Roper to United States business men. He warned against "unguarded expansions" predicated on "abnormal demand conditions arising from armament activities abroad and at home."

America's gold-buying policy: Page 15.

* * *

Debts, Employment

Closely related to efforts for protecting recovery are events of the week concerning public debts and employment. Here gold again appears as a darkly doubtful benefit, seen some ways. The deficit of $2,154,685,287 for the fiscal year ending June 30, reported by the Treasury at Washington, includes $606,405,288 spent to buy gold imports in order to prevent this gold from pushing on an American inflation. The public debt reported on Friday was $35,039,956,335. This figure is $13,956,335 over the debt foretold for the end of this fiscal year by President Roosevelt in his budget message of last January.

Germany on Thursday also admitted that her public debt was

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U. S. Bars Secret Hearings In Hindenburg Investigation; Helium for Zeppelins Urged

German Officials Invited to Participate in Study of Dirigible Crash: Senate Committee Moves to Permit Sale of Government Helium

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 8—Early congressional action to make America's supply of non-inflammable helium gas more easily and cheaply available to Germany for use in airships is forecast here today following swift approval by the Senate Military Affairs Committee of the Sheppard-Hill bill to regulate sale and export of this gas which is produced only in the United States.

At the same time, plans were completed here for investigation into the Hindenburg disaster which will be held at the naval air station at Lakehurst, N. J., beginning Monday. Naval and bureau of air commerce officials returned here over night after viewing the wreckage and taking testimony from survivors. It was decided to hold the investigation in public and conceal nothing whatever of the findings.

German Officials Invited

German Embassy officials also came back for the week end. They have been invited to participate in the investigation and an atmosphere of sympathy and co-operation has been established. German officials, both in Berlin and at the embassy here, have been prompt to deny suspicion of sabotage—an attitude on their part which has contributed to the cordial co-operation which has been established.

The new helium bill re-enacts an existing law of 1927 with certain modifications which would for the first time make it possible for the United States Government to sell for export helium produced at the Government-owned plant at Amarillo, Texas. Heretofore foreign customers for helium could buy only from private concerns whose price has been considered prohibitive by the Germans, at least for airship purposes.

Process Simplified

The existing law permits the surplus from the Government plant not required by the Army or Navy to be leased on approval of appropriate authorities. Some domestic concerns have taken advantage of this provision. It also placed an embargo on

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

National Pride Is Found Often To Cause Wars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas—World economic co-operation and a better general understanding of international interdependency as the best means to avert war were urged by many of the 18 authorities on international affairs who addressed the fourth annual Institute of Public Affairs just concluded here.

The institute was held under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and sessions were held at five Texas colleges, Southern Methodist University, Hockaday Junior College, Dallas, Texas Christian University, Ft. Worth, Trinity University, Waxanachie; and Texas State College for Women, Denton.

"Voters who understand the necessity of world co-operation in an era of international interdependency, who are determined that our national welfare as a whole shall not be sacrificed to the selfish advantage of small pressure groups, must be bold in their outspoken condemnation of dollar diplomacy or dollar politics," Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, said.

Economic nationalism was also condemned by Clark M. Eichelberger, director of the League of Nations Association, who pointed out that overnight modern travel and communication had created the whole of the international system. Armament on an adequate scale is important so long as nations try to maintain their present degree of economic nationalism and self-sufficiency, he said, and predicted that economic co-operation will be followed by military disarmament.

How to Help Peace

The criticism of the present armaments race was even more stringent as presented by Dr. Charles A. Timm, professor of government at the University of Texas, who claimed that self-defense was not an adequate excuse for this country's active participation in the race to arms. After eliminating each major power as a probable aggressor against the United States, Dr. Timm attributed our large appropriation for military armament to pride and to the desire to maintain our position as a major power.

"States may be either welfare institutions or power machines," Dr Timm said, "and every nation in history which has spent its resources on power machinery has ended tragically." He urged citizens and students to use their influence through understanding of international economics to insist that the armaments race be halted.

When asked what the average person could do in the interests of peace, C. Douglas Booth, British representative of the Carnegie Foundation, named "a more complete knowledge of international economics, a realization that tariffs are not a matter of domestic concern, because in that understanding he will identify his own pocketbook with international questions." Barriers to trade, he added, are barriers to peace.

The Pan American situation came in for much discussion during the conference, and Dr. Lloyd Meacham, professor of government at the University of Texas, said that the inflated pride of citizens of the Western Hemisphere for their many gestures of peace should be punctured, since out of 55 documents, including treaties and agreements, only one has been ratified by all of the nations, and that although the United States has ratified all, it has done so with reservations.

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N. Y. Legislature Ends Its Session; Budget at Peak

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., May 8—Concluding a typical "off-year" session, New York State's one hundred and sixtieth Legislature adjourned sine die today after 22 continuous hours over a final calendar that delayed the sound of the terminating gavel until 8:33 a. m.

This ended deliberations that were lively chiefly for their implications to the taxpayer, for they were marked by sanction of appropriations that will fund a budget largesse in the historical proportions of $440,000,000.

Last-Minute Procedure

Closing hours were marked by the high jinks with which state delegates usually signal their seasonal release and highly seasoned with that last-moment procedure of designating legislative committees and commissions and its delectable concomitant of patronage.

A phenomenal gesture, which no one appeared to take seriously and which so far reversed positions that Republicans were lined up in strong vocality for the Democratic Governor while his own party leaders took the opposition featured the finale. This was when lawmakers passed a bill to lift the income tax exemption from their own pay envelopes.

The Republican floor leader, Assemblyman Irving M. Ives, rising to express how his side felt about "this income tax on ourselves," found himself "more and more in agreement with the Governor." Assemblyman Irwin Steingut, minority chief, completed the political anomaly by denouncing the bill as "unconstitutional," and accused the Democratic-controlled Senate of putting through "one more bill to kid the public." The measure then was passed by 103 to 31.

New Deal Link

The 1937 record remains a chronicle for the Democrats. It shows the Governor's entire list of major labor proposals written into legislation that links the State more closely with New Deal policy than perhaps any other commonwealth. This is headed with a State Labor Relations Board to function in intrastate employer-labor relations as does the National Labor Relations Board in interstate industry, and with complete social security in line with the federal act.

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia's portfolio of laws, too, reached the Governor's desk lacking only one major bill—his proposal to permit the city to build a "yard-stick" power plant. For this he could not even find an introducer. Success of other measures was capped by approval of his "prior lien" bill to implement improvements in the city's old-law tenements with a "revolving fund" whereby the city itself would underwrite repairs, assessing the owners with the cost which may be paid in 10 annual installments.

Republican opposition was eased this session by state committee advice that it was futile to continue to fight progressive Democratic Governors and that the party's lawmakers should better concern themselves with public airing of "spendthrift" policies than follow automatic

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Blum Defers New Deal For Sound Budget

Frowns on Union Demand for Costly Extension of Social Reforms

Reassures Trade

PARIS, May 8 (AP) — The Chamber of Deputies gave an overwhelming vote of confidence today to the Government of Premier Léon Blum. The vote was 380 to 199.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, May 8 — Applying the brakes to his own socialistic "new deal" experiment, Premier Léon Blum has provisionally at least given a distinctly orthodox twist to the Popular Front, destined to have a steadying effect in the country.

Launching an impassioned appeal for national unity and peaceful collaboration between Labor and Capital, M. Blum pledged himself and his Government to return to a rigidly balanced budget and definitely disavowed any new costly social reforms. He warned Parliament that he intended to raise taxes and import tariffs and generally focus Government activity first of all on restoring financial solidarity.

Extension of "Pause"

M. Blum's declarations have been very well received by the French public. They are generally interpreted as meaning that the famous "pause" is to be extended and converted into a social and political truce for at least the rest of the year.

Opponents of the Government continued to criticize M. Blum's policy in the Chamber of Deputies today, but their attacks lacked point after the Premier pledged himself to moderate the Government's action and to reject the demands of trade union extremists. They have been insisting on old-age retirement pensions for all workers and a 10,000,000,000-franc public works program.

Removes Uncertainties

The impression here today is that M. Blum's reassuring statement will go far toward putting an end to labor unrest, and thus remove uncertainties which have held up business recovery.

Some resentment is voiced, however, at the Government's action in forbidding the usual processions tomorrow in honor of Joan of Arc. Last year nearly 30,000 members of Col. François de la Rocque's "Fiery Cross" took part in the parade.

One hundred and fifty deputies have signed a protest against what is termed the arbitrary discrimination against political organizations of the Right.

French Envoy Tells Aims of Exposition To New York Rotary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 7—The aim of the French Government in organizing the International Exposition in Paris, which will open on May 25, is to give practical effect to the words of Victor Hugo that "an exposition ought to show the true light of civilization," according to Georges Bonnet, French Ambassador to the United States.

"All questions of actuality will find their place at the exposition—recent discoveries of science, social problems, technical and artistic education, city planning, building, decoration, painting, publicity, fashion, tourism, and other activities," he told the Rotary Club at a luncheon at the Commodore Hotel here yesterday in observance of "Paris Exposition Week."

Job-Finding: Government Task?

Public Employment Men Hold 25th Anniversary Convention

Persons Speaks

Permanence of State and Federal Services Is Emphasized

Now in All States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

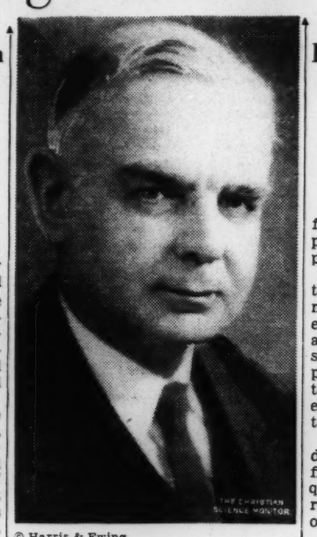
WASHINGTON, May 8—Emphasis on permanence of the state and federal employment services was the keynote of the twenty-fifth anniversary convention of the International Association of Public Employment Services, including the United States and Canada, which closed here today.

W. Frank Persons, director of the United States Employment Service, described this activity as "a permanent, essential governmental agency" in the opening address of the sessions. He announced that every one of the 48 states now has passed legislation establishing a state employment service and accepting the provisions of the Wagner-Peyser Act of early 1933 which set up the federal service to assist and promote them. The last of these 48 services will be in operation within four months, he said.

Five million applicants have been placed in jobs with private employers since the inauguration of the coordinating federal service in mid-1933, according to Mr. Persons. And these private placements have increased 125 per cent in the last three months.

Relief Work Jobs

During much of this time the employment service has been largely occupied with a vastly larger mass of placements on relief work or emergency projects. About 7,750,000 jobs have been filled on CWA, WPA and similar programs, and 6,500,000 placements have been made on PWA construction or in government service.



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W. Frank Persons
Director of the United States Employment Service

The director remarked, however, that the employment service is not measured by mere volume of its placements but also by the quality of its work in fitting men and women to the right jobs. Its occupational research program is designed to yield a careful analysis of just what capacities certain jobs require, what kinds of skills can be carried over from one type of employment to another and how to locate the person for the unusual job. The registration forms are planned to give as full a picture as possible of all the things a prospective worker can do.

"We are not content with filling the numberless jobs which would be manned whether or not our service existed," Mr. Persons said. "We achieve our maximum usefulness to society when we are able to accomplish the difficult placement—to fill the job which except for an orderly, efficient employment exchange system would go unfilled.

"Anything that can be done to reduce labor turnover by accurately fitting worker abilities to job requirements, fitting round pegs in round holes, is net gain for the social order.

Like Making Jobs

"We commonly say that an employment office cannot create jobs. This is generally true. But in one respect the effective functioning of an employment service is tantamount to the creation of work. Whenever a job remains vacant because a qualified worker cannot be found to fill it, a net loss results to the potential worker, to the employer, and to the sum total of the national income. To whatever extent an employment service can speed up the filling of openings in industry or can fill jobs more adequately, work has been created and a contribution has been made to the general economic well-being."

Another and new way by which men and jobs are being brought

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British Launch Move to Ban All Bombings in Spanish War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 8—Old debates at Geneva on the subject of abolishing air bombing are recalled in connection with Britain's surprise proposal in the Non-Intervention Committee, urging an appeal to both sides in Spain to cease all bombing.

The British proposal is a sequel to indignation felt throughout the country at the destruction of Guernica, the Basque "sacred city." A majority of the delegates, however, felt unable to commit their countries to approval of such drastic curtailment of aerial warfare without consulting their governments. The question therefore stands over until the next meeting, which is expected to take place after the Coronation.

Meanwhile some skepticism is expressed here about the proposal. It is said, for example, that if it was impossible for the powers in the peaceful atmosphere of Geneva to agree to abolish bombing, hope that this can be done when war is actually in progress is remote in the extreme.

Alien Airmen in Spain

It is, however, pointed out by others that a big majority of airmen engaged on either side in Spain are foreigners and that there is therefore the possibility that they could be coerced from without, regardless of what the Spaniards themselves think.

Geneva discussions on the subject of abolishing bombing broke down ostensibly on Britain's desire to retain this method of warfare for "police" operations in outlying territories. But there were reasons for believing that the British would have waived this exception if it had been found possible to get agreement "in principle."

Conversion of Planes

It transpired, however, that not only did the prohibition of bombing involve the prohibition of building bombers, but that it is so easy to convert an ordinary machine into a bomber that the idea was impracticable.

In this connection it was recalled that the prohibion of gas warfare which had been agreed to by all the major powers has not ended preparations for this type of warfare. Nor did it prevent the Italians using gas against the Ethiopians.

Nevertheless many observers think that if Germany and Italy could be persuaded to support the British proposal there is a definite possibility of procuring a cessation of bombing in the circumstances under which the Spanish fighting is being conducted.

British Experts Divided on China Girl Slave Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The report of the Commission of Investigation appointed by the Colonial Secretary to examine the position of "mui tsai" in Hongkong and Malaya virtually leaves the British Government with a choice between the registration and supervision of every "transferred" child in the colony, or the toleration, within the British Empire, of a system which has been classed as one of slavery.

Three persons formed the Commission which went out to the Far East in March last year—Sir Wilfrid Woods, late financial secretary to the Government of Ceylon; Mr. C. A. Willis, formally of the Sudan political service; and Miss Edith Picton-Turbervill, formerly British Member of Parliament.

The three have produced majority and minority reports. Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Willis agree that conditions, although in need of a tightening-up, will be dealt with best by a continuance of the prosecutions already made possible for non-registration of mui tsais. They recommend that the policy laid down by the Secretary of State in 1929 and adopted in full by the Government of Hong Kong should be continued and should be given, moreover, full effect in Malaya where, up to the present time, it has been only partially adopted.

They suggest amendments to the law which would operate to strengthen the hands of the authorities, and they make further proposals that the employment of a girl of under 12 years of age as a domestic servant should be made illegal and that the minimum statutory wages of a mui tsai should be paid to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs on her behalf.

With such proposals, Miss Picton-Turbervill—who is responsible for the minority report—does not agree. They may, she says, constitute useful administrative reforms, but they are "wholly inadequate" to meet the needs of the situation.

The practice of mui tsai or domestic servitude was expressly forbidden by law in Hong Kong in 1923, and in Malaya somewhat later. But Miss Picton-Turbervill maintains that, so inadequate is the law to grapple with conditions, that custom rises triumphantly over every restriction and abuses still go on.

Addressing a meeting organized recently by the British Commonwealth League, she explained that the system of mui tsai, although undoubtedly one of slavery, does not constitute slavery in the usually accepted sense. Children are not sold in public places. The custom is to purchase a child of five or six years of age privately, to keep her as an unpaid servant until she is eighteen or so, and then to allow her to marry and to have her children as a free individual.

Boy Invents Shoe Shiner

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 8—Fred Epstein, aged 13, of Public School 39, Far Rockaway, has been observing another boy shining shoes. He noticed that the boy lined his pockets with nickels, but he also coated his fingers with black paste. So why not, reasoned young Mr. Epstein, build a machine which would shine shoes without soiling fingers. His completed invention, a practicable thing according to the authorities, is included in the display by 5000 children from 300 Student Science clubs, opening tomorrow for a week at the American Museum of Natural History.

As young Mr. Epstein explained to the representatives of the American Institute of the City of New York, which conducts the fair annually, his heart really is not in the shoeshining invention. What he really wants is to build a rotary convertor to turn alternating current into direct current, but then, as he consoled himself, perhaps the other children would not have understood such a complicated machine as well as they will his present entry.

The aim of the children is to buy as few parts as possible for their inventions and to build them out of discarded articles found in cellars, garages and on junk heaps. Francine Bundt of the Bronx has been notably successful in carrying out this aim, having made a kymograph machine out of an old alarm clock, a patent lemon squeezer, some rubber bands, pieces from a toy set and a spool of thread, using both spool and thread.

Among the displays is a photo-electric cell which rings a bell and opens a door, an eight-inch reflecting telescope which is powerful enough to tell time by a pocket watch half a mile away, and a model of the mountains of the moon. There are several group displays, one of them a terrarium by some children whose average age is eight and one half years and whose great desire is to conserve the wild flowers of Manhattan. Another group has concocted a "vegetable factory" in which plants are grown under completely controlled conditions.

Approximately $3000 is to be distributed in prizes awarded for "creative power, perfection, and protection." This year for the first time four youthful exhibitors are to be heard over the radio and the main effort for the past few days has been to get them to simplify their remarks within the comprehension of the average adult listener.

London Dressmakers Swamped

LONDON, May 8 (AP)—London dressmakers were overloaded today with a welter of last-minute Coronation orders which swamped their workshops.

Lights burn in the sewing and embroidery rooms until after 10 o'clock nightly. The crush is so great that one firm is working its 300 girls in two 10-hour shifts.

Peeresses bring jewels to last-minute fittings in order to try them with their robes. They visit coiffeurs, carrying their coronets for coronation coiffure dress rehearsals. Some have decided to avoid the early-morning hair-dressing problem by wearing wigs.

Many are ordering new handbags to carry chocolate bars and biscuits —owing to the long hours they will have to wait during the ceremony. The bags are also equipped with a mirror at the bottom to aid in adjusting coronets in the abbey.

Peers, wearing red velvet robes and ermine capes, are giving less trouble. They ordered early, following the dictates in both fabric and cut to the letter.

Oriental magnificence has flooded into London with vivid-colored turbans. Capes and cloaks, polished riding boots and diamonds.

Altogether some 40 high princes of India have arrived, many with their wives—an array of Maharajas and maharanees that carries the splendor of India into a private blaze of color without equal in London.

Smaller Powers Question Britain On Peace Stand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 8—In the useful obscurity provided by the fact that all the limelight is on the Coronation, European statesmen who have come to London to take part in the ceremony are engaging in important talks which, it is hoped, will help pave the way for a better organization of peace in Central Europe.

Premier Milan Hodža of Czechoslovakia is here already. Prince Paul, Regent of Yugoslavia, and Dr. Guido Schmidt, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Austria, will arrive soon, as well as other Central European representatives. All of them are arranging to visit the Foreign Office in order to see for themselves the extent to which British rearmament means a more incisive British peace policy.

Austria and Czechoslovakia

Discussions hinge round the growing friendliness between Austria and Czechoslovakia on the one hand, and between Austria and Hungary on the other, the by-product of which is less tension between Czechs and Hungarians over revisionism.

While reports of a plan being already under discussion for uniting Austria and Hungary are regarded as premature, there is undoubtedly a tendency for all the smaller states in Central Europe to come closer to one another in order in keep themselves from being swallowed piecemeal by their larger neighbors. But all of them feel too weak to do much without outside help. Hence their desire to know where Britain stands.

Political Co-operation

The get-together movement runs along two main lines. Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg of Austria is developing political co-operation with the Czechs and Hungarians separately. Premier Hodža of Czechoslovakia is working for economic collaboration in order to dispel some of the suspicions which in his view prevents immediate political rapprochements.

In the past few weeks Mr. Hodža has obtained an economic treaty with Hungary, ending a trade war that lasted six years, while Dr. Schuschnigg arranged a visit of the Austrian President, Wilhelm Miklas, to Hungary to receive such an outstanding welcome as to arouse talk of negotiations for a union between the two countries being already in progress.

Yugoslavia's Position

Another "key" state in the present developments is Yugoslavia, which recently made a treaty of friendship with Italy. There is reason to believe that when Prince Paul arrives, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden will ask to what extent this treaty links Yugoslavia with the Rome-Berlin axis, and whether it denotes any weakening of her attachment to the Little Entente. Britain hopes and believes Yugoslavia is not disposed to drop old tried friends for doubtful new ones.

Most observers recollect that the co-operation of the Little Entente countries dates back to 1845, long before they obtained independence, and so they are not disposed to put much weight in stories of any impending break-up of this group, rumors which have circulated almost continuously for the last 10 years.

But the active collaboration of them all, especially Yugoslavia, is regarded as essential if anything fruitful is to come out of the present tentative moves to draw Central Europe closer together.

It is empasized in Czech, Austrian and Hungarian circles that there is no question of organizing a bloc against anybody.

Leading British Papers Banned By Duce Decree

All but Three Journals Hit—Correspondents in London Withdrawn

Comment Resented

Rome to Cut Coronation Reports—Indignant at Negus Invitation

ROME, May 8 (AP)—All but three English newspapers were banned from Italy today and all Italian newspaper correspondents in London were ordered home.

These measures—and a semi-official press boycott of next Wednesday's Coronation of King George VI—is in answer to what the Italian press has bitterly termed a "campaign of lies" in British newspapers about Italy, particularly in regard to Italian defeats in Spain.

They also reply to the British action in inviting a representative of Haile Selassie, conquered Ethiopian Emperor, to the Coronation.

An official press communiqué said that the action was taken because "of the attitude of nearly all the British press against Italy and Italy's armed forces."

The three British papers excepted from the ban are the Daily Mail, the Evening News and the Observer. The exclusion orders are effective until further notice.

Several London papers, including the Daily Herald and the News Chronicle, have been banned for several weeks because they were considered hostile to the Fascist state.

Cancel Coronation Trip

However, a general ban on almost the entire English press is regarded as a particularly drastic step which might lead to seriously embittered relations between the two countries.

Even before the official order, several Italian newspapers, which had planned to send correspondents to the coronation, had cancelled the arrangements.

The newspapers here as a whole will disregard details of the coronation ceremonies and print only what terse factual matter is distributed by the Stefani (semi-official) news agency. Photographs of the coronation are banned.

The press ban came on the eve of Italy's celebrations of the first anniversary of the conquest of Ethiopia, accomplished despite League of Nations sanctions which great Britain led.

At that time, Italian feeling against the British ran high. But not even then, was a measure like today's initiated. During the sanctions tension, only a few newspapers, with "particularly objectionable" policies, were excluded from Italy.

Today's decision to ban the papers and withdraw the correspondents followed upon a press campaign in which the Italian newspapers repeatedly warned the British press that it might provoke a repetition of the sanctions reaction among the Italian people, unless it changed its anti-fascist tone.

"Empire" Celebrations

On the eve of the first birthday of the Fascist empire, thousands of dusky warriors who helped in the conquest of Ethiopia mingled with cosmopolitan crowds.

They will march, 10,000 strong, tomorrow in military review before Il Duce, commemorating the downfall of Haile Selassie's Ethiopian kingdom and Signor Mussolini's proclamation of a modern Roman empire.

Newly arrived from Africa, they include dubats from Somaliland, Eritrean askaris in tall red fezzes, white-shammaed Ethiopians who deserted to the invaders early in the war, khaki-clad camel corpsmen, Arab horsemen and lancers from Libya.

British Authorities Silent on Rome Action

LONDON, May 8 (AP)—Italy's action in banning all but three English newspapers and recalling Italian correspondents now in London was officially ignored here today.

Said one person in authority: "Really, now, the British Empire will be able to withstand the horrible impact."

Some sources said they felt the Rome announcement was timed to coincide with the usual long week end of British officialdom during which no official consideration could be given to the ban and no retaliation might be expected.

Manchu Premier To Take Control Of Six Ministries

HSINKING, Manchoukuo, May 8 (AP)—Sweeping changes in the Manchoukuan Government were decreed today on the counsel of Japanese political and military advisers.

The Legislative and Supervisory Councils were abolished. Six Government Ministries were scrapped, the Departments of Foreign Affairs, Civil Affairs, War, Finance, Industry and Mongolian Affairs.

These will be replaced by six bureaus with the Premier as the only Minister. All government offices will be under his direct supervision. The decree becomes operative July 1.

Experts Link Zeppelin Crash To Possible Spark of Static

LAKEHURST, N. J., May 8 (AP)—In secret inquiries officials and experts sought from a score or more witnesses today the key to the explosion of the Hindenburg.

Public investigation of the tragedy formally opens Monday, but officials strove meanwhile to correlate evidence that ultimately may establish the cause of the tragedy whose fatality list has risen to 35.

The theory that an electric spark, either from an engine or from a landing rope, ignited the Hindenburg's highly inflammable hydrogen gas appeared to have the most expert support. In the background remained widely-circulated hints of sabotage which have yet to find an authentic sponsor.

Lehmann Was Baffled

The passing late yesterday of Capt. Ernst Lehmann, skipper of the ship last season and former commander of the sky veteran Graf Zeppelin, left only fragmentary testimony which he had given during the day. He stuck to his ship until the last minute, when he was forced to leap from the burning control car with clothing afire. Even he said he was baffled by the disaster.

"Next time we come over," he said, "I hope we'll be using helium (a nonexplosive gas) in the bags."

Despite the blow to Germany's prestige in the dirigible world, the tragedy only seemed to spur on that nation in the construction of its new air liner, the LZ-130, to be completed this year at Friedrichshafen. National Socialist labor front groups began collecting money in the streets of German cities to finish the work.

After a conference with the veteran dirigible commander, Dr. Hugo Eckener, the Reich air minister, Col. Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Göring, ordered the airship builders to rush the new ship to completion at once.

Officials of the air ministry estimated General Goering's order meant completion of the new dirigible soon enough to permit her to take the Hindenburg's place in the trans-Atlantic air lanes within three months.

In a proclamation addressed to the men of the German air service, General Goering said: "Working shoulder to shoulder, we men of the German air service want to show the world that in spite of everything the idea and the enterprising spirit of Count Zeppelin persists, that airship communication between nations is a work of peace, binding peoples closer together and simply cannot be eliminated at this stage of world development."

Engineer Gets New Post

Eugene Schauble, assistant chief engineer of the Hindenburg, who was flung unhurt 25 feet to the ground when the ship exploded, reported he already has been assigned to the new LZ-130.

"It goes into service this fall," he said. He repeated the statement already made by his chief, Dr. Eckener, president of the Zeppelin Company, "but to win public confidence, we must use helium now."

Commander Charles E. Rosendahl, commandant at the Lakehurst station and, incidentally, one of the few to talk with Captain Lehmann after the disaster, said the fire could not have occurred if helium had been used in the Hindenburg's many gas compartments.

Commander Rosendahl, while emphasizing no one can know the cause of the accident at present, mentioned the possibility that static might have formed around the huge envelope during its flight in an electric storm before attempting to land. The explosion, he said, might have been caused when cable lines from the airship touched the wet ground, completing a circuit to the static.

Sure There Were No Sparks

Although several witnesses said an engine of the dirigible seemed to backfire, Mr. Schauble said he was "sure no sparks flew from the rear motors."

South Trimble Jr., solicitor of the Department of Commerce, Maj. R. W. Schroeder, assistant director of the Bureau of Air Commerce, and Dennis Mulligan, chief of the department's regulation and enforcement division, constitute the official board of inquiry.

Theirs was the task of seeking a solution to what was termed a "very, very puzzling situation," by Col. J. Munroe Johnson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

In addition to Gill Robb Wilson, New Jersey aviation director, their technical advisors will be Commander Rosendahl; Lieut. Col. C. de F. Chandler, U. S. A., retired, and Col. H. B. Hartney, technical advisor to the Air Safety Committee of the United States Senate Commerce Committee.

Rosendahl Broadcasts

Commander Rosendahl, in his broadcast report of the disaster, told the German people that, "Considering the circumstances and the fact that hydrogen burns with one of the hottest known flames, it is indeed a remarkable situation that over two thirds of those on board escaped death."

"In judging this catastrophe, it must be remembered that the Hindenburg was lost through fire," the officer said. "The ship had successfully completed her westbound crossing over the north Atlantic, was under normal control in every respect, and was making a normal landing."

He emphasized that until a thorough investigation had been completed "no one can possibly known the definite cause of the fire in the Hindenburg."

In connection with the possibility of sabotage of the Hindenburg, Dr. Eckener said in Berlin: "The question of possible sabotage which I admit flashed into my mind at the first moment naturally will have to be seriously investigated.

"But in the light of later dispatches from America, and in view of the excellent security measures of the American Government, there is really very small likelihood in favor of such a theory.

"Far more likely is the theory that electrical phenomena probably connected somehow with weather conditions played a role in this disaster."

Dr. Eckener, in his radio talk, added that the "ultimate answer, however, will, as I have said, have to await the outcome of the investigation."

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(Continued From Page 1)

together even from considerable distance, he explained, s through interstate clearances or exchanges of information between localities and states when jobs are open or particular skills are wanted that cannot be supplied locally. This system, he said, goes far to prevent losses from reported shortages of skilled workers by making sure that all the skills available are utilized.

Arthur J. Altmeyer, chairman of the Social Security Board, gives strong assurance that unemployment compensation payment will be tightly tied up with the employment exchanges and with the registration for new work of all who receive unemployment benefits.

United Action Planned

"The Secretary of Labor and the Social Security Board," he announced "have just entered into an agreement the result of which will be that the Department of Labor, through the United States Employment Service, and the Social Security Board, through the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, will, with respect to all matters affecting state employment services, act as if they were a single agency."

He interpreted the Social Security Act as requiring compulsory registration of all who claim unemployment benefits so that the applicant will be continuously available for work within suitable occupations. This, he recognized, will involve extra work for the state employment services, and he added, "The cost of this additional service is a part of the cost of unemployment compensation administration and will be met through grants by the Social Security Board."

This statement answered a question of many delegates as to where funds would come from to continue many of the state offices when relief appropriations were no longer available. Heretofore approximately $13,000,000 has been allocated in payment for the placement of relief workers as compared to about $5,000,000 from regular state and federal sources together. The allowance from administrative funds for unemployment compensation is expected to make up part of this gap.

Mr. Altmeyer recommended that no distinctions be maintained between the portion of the employment service supported by the Social Security Board and that financed by federal-state Wagner-Peyser funds, but that the service be unified in a single state agency.

All persons receiving unemployment benefits would go to the State Employment Offices to receive their money. This is done now in Wisconsin and is contemplated in all other state acts that have been approved.

Expansion Asked

"Twenty-two states must greatly expand their present state services in the next six months," Mr. Altmeyer declared. "This expansion must preserve functions of placement as well as provide essential functions in benefit payment procedure. It appears that the expanded service will require grants from the Social Security Board in amount several times greater than the amounts now available under the Wagner-Peyser Act."

An indication of the rapidity of growth of employment service as a profession is contained in the attendance at the convention, which totaled about 500. Fred C. Croxton, founder of the association, recalled that at its inception 25 years ago it had just eight members. Mr. Croxton was director of relief activities for a time under President Hoover, and is now a divisional chief on the staff of the Social Security Board.

Mr. Persons emphasized that the employment service is all under the merit system, and has often served to extend civil service methods of selection into State Government offices.

Homemaker

International

Mrs. Carl R. Grey
Omaha, Nebraska, Woman Chosen "American Mother of 1937"

American Mother Thinks Character Building an Asset

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA, Neb., May 8—What does it mean to be a good mother? In the opinion of Mrs. Carl R. Gray, of Omaha, Nebraska, it is the highest honor and greatest achievement possible. Thus it is considered peculiarly fitting here, that she should be chosen by the Mother's Day Committee of the Golden Rule Foundation of New York, to be the "American Mother of 1937," and to be the guest at national ceremonies there.

When at 17 she married Carl R. Gray, but two years her senior, their combined resources were less than $5, but they were not dismayed, she said.

The young husband was then a telegraph operator, and his wife assured him that though she expected him to one day be a railroad president, that was not her real ambition for him. Upon his inquiry as to what, then, she did expect of him, she replied: "It is that you should have the happiest home in the world!"

While Mrs. Gray holds that the husband is rightfully the head of his house, the woman, she insists, is the heart of the home.

Recently Mr. and Mrs. Gray celebrated their golden wedding anniversary; their three sons are established in responsible positions, and the Gray family includes their wives ("daughters-in-love," to Mrs. Gray), five grand-children, and one great-grand-child.

But Harriet Gray's mothering has not been confined to her own household; for many years she has taught the Bible lessons, both in Sunday School and over the radio. Her Bible lessons, she states, were first introduced to the radio world in Omaha on Mother's Day in 1923.

As her own life from childhood has been builded upon the precepts of Christianity, so she has molded and governed her three sons. Mrs. Gray believes that the modern mother is inclined to be too lax in the discipline of her children; she is unwilling to make the continual sacrifice that true motherhood exacts.

"Character building," she asserts, "would almost appear to be a lost art. Self expression? Only in so far as this expression on the part of the child does not trespass another's rights! A mother's tolerance to her own child is inclined to become indulgence, instead. Why should I tolerate wrong doing in my child?"

Mrs. Gray in her sincere earnestness would, if she could, she said, include in the bill of rights of every child the privilege of Christian parentage. To be born of a Christian father and Christian mother, who, knowing the will of God and living it, would thus create together a Christian home—a home dominated and enriched by human love; a sure and safe harbor of peace and joy.

Shaping Education To Modern Needs Stressed by P.T.A.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., May 8—At the closing sessions of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers a number of resolutions were adopted expressing the sentiment of the members on several national problems from an educational standpoint. The report of the resolutions committee which was adopted follows:

"Through 40 years the National Congress of Parents and Teachers has concerned itself with home, school, and community problems which affect the welfare of children, youth, and their parents. Changing social conditions have brought new problems, many of which are but variations of problems previously recognized from time to time by the Congress through its long history. Today these problems appear in new relationships, due in part to changing economic and social conditions and also in part to an increasing appreciation of the worth of the individual and his place in social life.

"As life becomes more complex, education in all its aspects grows increasingly important. The task of education is to insure that each oncoming generation will have the basic knowledge, understanding, attitudes, and appreciations necessary for effective living in a democracy and for maintaining peace throughout the world.

Government Responsibility

"The assumption of more responsibilities by government, and the extension of governmental services require a consideration as to what is involved in citizenship. What are the citizen's local, state and national responsibilities, his obligations, his opportunities?

"Problems of human conservation are present in both urban and rural areas. Extended services in health and safety as they relate to physical, mental and emotional stability are imperative. An educational program in social hygiene, in the effects of the use of alcohol and narcotics, must be provided and must function if the citizens of tomorrow are to be strong of body, creative of mind and capable of making adjustments to changing conditions.

"The importance of maintaining security in the face of unemployment, crime and fluctuating economic and social conditions makes it necessary to consider the factors which tend to stabilize but not stultify social life. The serious problems of economic and social adjustment due to the removal of youth from industry make provision for youth a matter which demands immediate attention. Housing conditions, inadequate home life, and the inability of many family units to provide the economic resources for effective living create problems of the greatest importance to democracy. Of equal importance to our well-being and security is the security and well-being of other nations. The extension of authoritarianism in other nations must be reviewed with alarm by those who believe in democracy.

"The National Congress of Parents and Teachers desires to reiterate its stand as to the importance of effective educational programs including a greater use of modern educational channels. Such programs must recognize the personal worth of the individual and enable him to attain his highest possible development.

"We believe that concerted effort is needed to control the forces of crime and racketeering in this country; to relieve unemployment; to stop exploitation of natural resources and initiate a program of conservation; and to protect children and youth from exploitation by selfish interests.

"In the midst of all of our modern social development stands the home—the basic social unit—subject to, and influenced by social, political, and economic forces. We further believe that education for parenthood, human relations and citizenship must be developed on a far wider scale in order to create in each home, appreciation and understanding of the values fundamental to the accomplishment of these ends."

Educational Needs

"Educational improvements are needed to meet the changing social order of today," Miss Charl O. Williams told the conference on school education.

"Education in today's democracy must count for something far more important and fundamental than equipping an individual to make money," she declared. "Our democracy depends upon the electorates being aware of the social implications of government, industry and business, and being able to develop a long-range viewpoint of what is best needed to perpetuate this democracy. Education must be shaped to fit this need."

The responsibility of parents and teachers to co-operate with radio stations in substituting improved radio programs for those criticized, were emphasized by B. H. Darrow, national radio chairman, in the conference on radio. He pointed out that school children average more than two hours a day listening over the radio, and that it is the source of new viewpoints and attitudes, new tastes and habits.

Ways of improving P.-T. A. local broadcasts and means of providing broadcasts for schools also were discussed.

Tower Views

by Clearway

(Continued From Page 1)

still rising. Many of her projects are floated on credit, Finance Minister Lutz Schwerin von Krosigk disclosed.

Unbalanced budgets feed inflation, and this week saw the United States Federal Reserve Board wiping out another $4,500,000,000 of potential bank credit as a brake on potential inflation.

★ ★ ★

One of the main reasons for unbalanced national budgets is unemployment. The week finds Britain listing a seven-year high for employment—only 1,454,443 out of work.

Two major reports on employment in the United States were coupled with moves to have a federal census of the unemployed. The National Industrial Conference Board, after a national survey, reported jobs 2 per cent above the 1929 boom peak in agriculture, manufacturing, the service industries, trade and finance.

Estimates prepared by the Labor Department report an increase of 8,241,000 in employment outside of agriculture since March, 1933.

Rising employment in Canada is cited as reason for reduction by 25 per cent of federal grants-in-aid to the provinces.

German labor meanwhile had hopes of immediate wage increases dashed by Reichsführer Hitler.

Japan used a promise of wage increases to avert a threatened nation-wide railway strike.

King George VI and Prime Minister Baldwin appealed for termination of the bus strike which is embarrassing Coronation preparations. In response, streetcar men remained at their posts.

An odd slant on the sit-down came in Canada, where organized barbers sat in barber chairs of all non-union shops until they forced union membership.

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Seven Days

The past seven days were filled with human drama, brooded over by the world's sympathy for Germany and especially for Dr. Hugo Eckener, who received in Austria news of the disaster at Lakehurst, N. J. He faces undaunted the future of lighter-than-air transport. Of the 36 passengers and crew of 61, known survivors are 63—a high number, considering the explosion in mid-air and rapid burning of the giant dirigible. Capt. Ernst Lehmann, second only to Dr. Eckener and on board as adviser to Capt. Max Pruss, survived the crash, but passed on later.

The flames of hydrogen and blue gas were not all that stirred human sympathies in these seven days. Besieged Bilbao began to evacuate Spanish women and children by sea with British aid. Irish volunteers, sick of war, are leaving Spain for home, all 750 of them.

Religious news assumed world importance. Russia renewed the atheistic campaign which had lagged of late. Reichsführer Hitler added a chapter to the age-old struggle between church and state. The nub of his conflict with Rome appeared in his firm public pronouncement that education is reserved exclusively to the state. Children from 10 to 18, he said, will be taken from parents who resist on religious grounds, to be trained by the state.

The Mexican Supreme Court meanwhile ruled that more than one priest is permitted in the state of Chihuahua, voiding the state's law.

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Diplomacy

From the visit of Baron Constantin von Neurath, German Foreign Minister, to Rome, the Italo-German front emerges stronger. Economic ties; Austrian independence as a "German state," Central European hegemony, and end of the finger-burning Spanish war, are among the reported aims.

In Spain, the week saw a major upheaval in Catalonia, semi-autonomous republic on the loyalist side. Anarchists revolted. In the settlement they obtained seats in a revised Government.

Neutrality: The new United States neutrality law was promptly proclaimed in force regarding Spain.

Talk persists of a Japanese-British rapprochement. Premier Hayashi remains in office after a severe defeat at the polls.

★ ★ ★

Nationalization

While Britain moves to nationalize coal by acquiring all coal royalties, she rejects a proposal to nationalize the arms industry. Thursday's White Paper on arms outlines correctives for the arms traffic, but leaves the manufacture in private hands.

Far-off Manchoukuo moved further toward state control of industries, while drastic political changes loomed.

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Hughes on Court

Chief Justice Hughes of the United States this week made his second public criticism of the President's proposal to enlarge the Supreme Court. Avoiding direct political references, he reported to the American Law Institute that work of the court was well in hand, hinted that more justices would complicate the work, and appealed for judicial independence as a bulwark of liberty.

Two decisions of the court bear on Communism. On Monday the 1933 recognition agreement with Russia was upheld, opening the way to collection of $8,000,000 of Soviet property in this country.

Last week, in a 5-4 decision, Angelo Herndon, Communist organizer, was relieved of a Georgia sentence of 18 to 20 years.

The processing tax on Philippine coconut oil was unanimously upheld.

★ ★ ★

A Hero Parrot

A parrot whose cries of "Help us, mates," and "Hello, there, fire," saved hundreds of birds, fish, and pets in Boston; a chief engineer whose fiddle soothed an escaped python on shipboard; and a Soviet judge who sentenced himself to a term in jail by signing papers unread—it was a prank of his assistants to cure him of a bad habit—these are whimseys of the week.

Refusal to Renew Licenses for N. Y. Burlesque Upheld

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 8—Paul Moss, New York City License Commissioner, today had scored a major victory in his war on burlesque here in a ruling by Justice Samuel L. Rosenman of the State Supreme Court, upholding his "Discretion to deny a license or a removal thereof." The opinion added, however, that the license commissioner had not the power to revoke a license for the same reason as might cause him to refuse to renew one.

The ruling applied to three of the city's 14 burlesque theaters, which have been closed since last Saturday by order of Mr. Moss, the trio having shown a writ of mandamus directing the commissioner to renew their licenses. Justice Rosenman held, however, that none of the burlesque managements had denied the charges of presenting lewd shows, limiting their court action rather to a test of Mr. Moss's power to take the summary action he did.

Simultaneously, the Brooklyn grand jury returned an indictment containing four counts against the three burlesque producers whose houses were raided by order of the King's County prosecutor last week. It charged "advertising, directing, giving, presenting and participating in an indecent and lewd performance; exposure of the person, committing and maintaining a public nuisance, and willfully and wrongfully committing an act which openly outraged public decency."

A repercussion of the New York City drive on the burlesque theaters also was had in Albany yesterday, when the Assembly approved by a vote of 104 to 22 a bill empowering Mr. Moss to close "an exhibition, drama, play, show or entertainment" which he ruled was "immoral." The fact that this measure was passed without a hearing aroused consternation among leaders of the New York City stage. Frank Gillmore, president of the Actors' Equity Association, denounced it as a move toward a "one-man censorship."

"The bill has been railroaded through the Assembly, and it is contrary to the spirit of the American Constitution," Mr. Gillmore said. "It is all very well for them to talk about burlesque theaters but there are other theaters besides burlesque that are in danger. It's a vicious bill."

This opinion was echoed by Marcus Heiman, president of the League of New York Theaters, which is representative of important legitimate theatrical producers throughout the country. He summoned the league membership to an "emergency meeting" for Monday, saying that the managers felt it was censorship and would seek a hearing before the Governor.

The legislation wipes out the reservation which Justice Rosenman made in his definition of the license commissioner's power of revocation.

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Hindenburg Secrecy Barred

(Continued From Page 1)

the export of privately produced helium except on authorization by the President.

The new law continues substantially the provisions of the old in regard to privately produced helium. It may be sold abroad on authorization as before. However, it makes this easier by authorizing the President to issue regulations covering export. It merely will be necessary for the Secretary of the Interior to certify in the case of any particular foreign order for helium that these regulations have been satisfied.

More important to the future of German airships, however, is the provision permiting the sale for export as well as for domestic use of the surplus from the government helium plant. This gives the sole private American producer price competition which is expected to bring the cost of helium down from its present level of about $75 a thousand cubic feet. The Hindenburg used inflammable hydrogen which cost only about $2 a thousand cubic feet.

The Navy has been paying $10 a thousand for helium used in its airships and blimps. Undoubtedly the Government price, to be fixed by the Bureau of Mines, will be higher to outside customers, but in no case would it approximate the current commercial price. The threat of government competition is proposed by the bill, therefore, as a method of overcoming what has been in the past a major German objection to the use of helium. It will presumably always remain far more expensive than hydrogen, but if the bill is passed it will at least be within reach of the German Zeppelin Company.

Members of the Senate committee agreed in reporting out the bill that it probably should be liberalized even more, but they preferred to bring it out immediately in its present shape and seek changes on the Senate floor. So strong is the feeling aroused by the Hindenburg tragedy that enactment of some liberalizing legislation is considered almost certain. Helium will not, of course, be exported for military purposes, but since the United States has for the time being abandoned large-sized airships, there is a greater producing capacity than the domestic market requires. Military and civilian officials alike agree that there is no valid reason why Germany should not be given access to America's helium supply.

The high cost of the privately produced helium was not the only German objection. It is explained at the German embassy that Zeppelin officials considered the greater buoyancy of hydrogen was a great asset, both because it made possible a larger pay load and because it made the airship more maneuverable. This last is cited as a safety factor which, in the opinion of some German experts, was more important than the fire hazard.

The announced determination of Germany to continue with airship construction and operation is applauded in many quarters here. It is everywhere agreed the Hindenburg disaster proves only that helium should be used in commercial operation of such ships. German determination and ingenuity in this field is admired. Further, some official quarters here hope to see the United States re-enter the commercial airship field. The lack of American possessions in many parts of the world is a great obstacle to the development of overseas American lines using planes. Only in the Pacific ocean is this not true. Great Britain has an island or a colony at almost any point on the globe where a plane would need to stop.

An airship having a far greater cruising range than a plane is not bound so closely to stepping stones. Some technical experts consider the airship already obsolete as a form of transportation, but others believe it has a future for long-distance flights, particularly over water. Pan American Airways is understood to have been considering substituting airships for flying boats on the long water leg from California to Hawaii of its trans-Pacific service. An American airship line on the Atlantic would free the United States from dependence on the good will of Britain, who controls the necessary intermediate points for any heavier-than-air service. Both officials of the United States Department of Commerce and the Federal Maritime Commission are interested in airships from this point of view.

False Claims by Producers Blamed on Bargain Hunters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 8—Women bargain hunters who try to get "something for nothing" are in part responsible for misrepresentation by textile manufacturers, Miss Julia K. Jaffray, chairman of the Social Welfare Committee, told the annual convention of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs here yesterday.

In future the 400,000 members of the federation are to go around in the shops with little slips of paper in their hands and every time that a tempting bargain is presented to them, they are to ask the salesgirl to note on the sales check the exact name of the material. If a clerk blushingly admits that the dress she has just said is "wool" must be written down as "acetate" the ladies will graciously remark that so long as they know it is rayon they can see to it that the garment is cleaned without detriment, but let them encounter serious misleading information or an instance of non-co-operation on the part of shopkeepers and then the little slip of paper comes into use for a complete report to be sent to the president of the federation, Mrs. Andrew J. Noe.

Court Plan Opposed

There were two little flurries over resolutions, the convention finally voting against President Roosevelt's plan for reorganization of the Supreme Court and turning down a proposal by Miss Katherine Devereux Blake, chairman of international relations, for an embargo on "all exportation of arms, ammunition and implements of war from the United States to other nations at all times."

Mrs. Otto Hahn asked for repudiation of the President's plan for revision of the Supreme Court. Mrs. Lillian R. Sire, who said privately that she was appearing for the Women's National Democratic club and not in her capacity as a member of the New York State Department of Labor, condemned the women for even considering disapproving something which they had not studied, a remark which brought a burst of laughter from the audience.

After Mrs. Frederick L. Wakeham had labeled the plan as arbitrary and "a question of packing the court with six nursemaids," Mrs. Clara C. Kelly rose to ask the women "who are we to go against President Roosevelt." By then the audience was tired of discussion and began to call for the question, on which only a few scattering voices defended the court plan.

Mrs. William Dick Sporborg of Port Chester, an officer of the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War, took a leading part in the discussion which defeated an embargo on shipments of arms, saying that the plan practically implied a socialization of American industries, that there are now 100 materials on the prohibited list for export, and that in the last war "practically everything but ostrich feathers was used for attack or defense."

Mrs. Clark B. Allen of Staten Island advocated a readiness on the part of the United States to go to war anywhere in the world to save democracy.

Labeling the child labor amendment as a mollycoddling of youth, Mrs. Amorette E. Fraser of Brooklyn, 101 years young, charged modern parents with making a mistake in doing everything f - the pleasure of their children instead of training them to earn an honest dollar by an honest day's work.

Predicting another economic crash within the next 10 years Prof. William A. Orton of Smith College, advised the women that education should prepare for work, not for idleness. He recommended more manual training, more nature study, and, especially in the colleges, a more vigorous intellectual discipline as a means of developing high moral qualities.

Other speakers included Lewis J. Valentine, commissioner of police who said that traffic accidents of those under 16 are steadily decreasing in the city while those involving adults are on the increase, Maurice Evans who spoke on behalf of the new committee on the legitimate theater, and Miss Mary Sandall who talked on charm.

The convention voted to ask Congress to move the proposed Jefferson memorial away from the tidal basin and over on Virginia land,

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U. S. Melting Pot Does Well Since Immigration Was Cut

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 8 — The United States is going to wake up some morning and find that its inhabitants all speak the same language. It is going to discover that the number of unnaturalized aliens in its midst is negligible, that it has at last, for the first time since its discovery, the basis for a homogeneous population.

All this means that latest statistics from the United States Immigration Commission show a continued and extraordinary falling off in the number of aliens who have failed to take out naturalization papers, while at the same time the eighth year of practical stoppage of immigration is speeding up the Americanization process from the other direction. The 1920 census showed 7,430,000 unnaturalized aliens in the country in that year; the 1930 census reduced the number to 6,285,000, a decline of 1,145,000, or 15 per cent. That only brought the matter to the beginning of the depression, and the latest summary made by Edward J. Shaughnessy, acting commissioner of immigration, just stated puts a further reduction of 2,000,000 in the last seven fiscal years since 1930. That brings the total down to 4,300,000 and still dropping, while total population rises.

Changing American Fabric

What this means in human and ethnological terms is nothing short of a gradual revolution in the whole social aspect of American life. It is one of those quiet changes which never find their way into newspapers and always find their way into histories. Its ultimate significance is held to be of tremendous importance. It means that the swarming areas will speak English; that the clash of newly-arrived alien outlooks will gradually soften and modify; that the middle-of-the-road American view of things, for better or worse, will extend its dominance. Self-government and self-understanding should be easier in a nation that has lost its polyglot fringe, and that has the beginning of racial homogeneity.

There may be lost something of the freshness of impact of new races, it is argued, for it was immigration which made America great; but in recent decades immigration shifted to an entirely different sort from the two centuries before, and brought in millions from the suppressed classes of eastern Europe who presented a peculiar problem to Americanization.

For the past eight years, or even since the National Origins Law took effect July 1, 1929, the United States has been making a selective choice in selecting the 153,774 immigration maximum permitted to enter. England and northern Ireland got almost half the quota total with 65,721; Germany 25,957, the Irish Free State 17,853 and northern Europe most of the balance.

Actually, these quota maximums have not been filled. The depression saw to that. Last year 36,000 aliens arrived and 35,000 departed. American consuls have wide discretion in granting quota visas and with millions unemployed at home they have exercised it sharply. Economically, this has been hard; but ethnologically it has meant the charting of a course for the United States which is never likely to be altered. Never again will Ellis Island see teeming millions of Mediterraneans and Levantines swarming through its gates to form the inevitable raw material for employer-exploitation in the non-English-speaking slums of a democracy whose ideals it barely understood.

In 1905, 1906, 1907, 1910, 1913 and 1914 the immigration tide passed the million mark. The World War put an end to the old era. True, the tide reached 241,700 again by 1930, says Mr. Shaughnessy, but the following figures speak for themselves:

1931	97,139
1932	35,576
1933	23,068
1934	29,470
1935	34,956
1936	36,329

Boiling it all down, that means that in the past seven years the United States has given entry to 500,000 aliens, as compared to 4,300,000 in the 10 years preceding.

Some Deportation Paradoxes

The late William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, estimated there were not more than 100,000 aliens in the United States subject to deportation. Today, Mr. Shaughnessy and the Department of Labor are asking for new legislation, the Dies-Kerr-Coolidge bill, giving the department certain discretionary powers over deportations:

This is how Mr. Shaughnessy puts it:

Alien A is in America legally but is a confirmed criminal. His crimes fall in such order that under the highly technical terms of the present order he may not be deported.

Alien B entered America the latter part of 1924 as a non-immigrant international trader. In the course of time his business developed in such manner that instead of having a preponderance of international trade it became a domestic business and his legal status changed. He is of excellent character and has acquired an American-citizen family wholly dependent upon him.

"I ask inquisitors," says Mr. Shaughnessy, "which one they would prefer to deport, A or B? They immediately say they would deport A and leave B here, and I tell them that under the law we must deport B and cannot deport A. This situation is ridiculous. The legislation we propose would correct this condition."

Only Two U. S. Flags Fly at Night

They are on the Capitol at Washington and no law governs the custom, which was started during the World War—General etiquette demands that the national emblem shall be displayed only from dawn to dusk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Two American flags are allowed to fly at night. Both are on the United States Capitol here.

To see flags waving over the Capitol long after sunset comes as a shock to many tourists who know that one of the first provisions of the flag code, adopted by leading patriotic and civic organizations here in 1923, is that the American flag shall be displayed only from dawn to dusk.

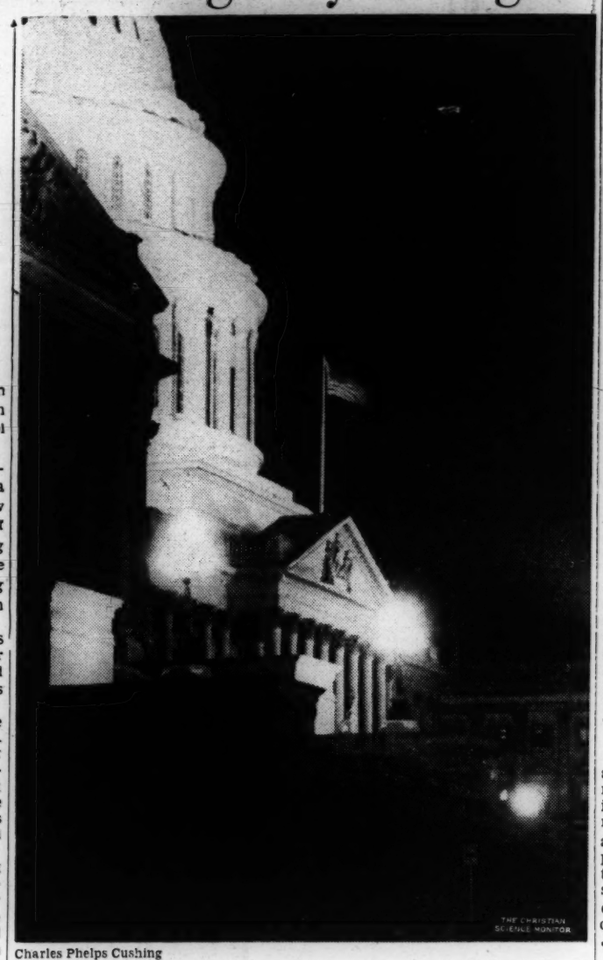
Exception to this rule, however, is authorized in only two cases: (1) for flags on the Capitol building; and (2) for flags used on forts or ships when they are engaged in battle.

Two flags on the Capitol, one on the east front and one on the west front, are flown 24 hours a day, all year round. This continuous display originated during the World War when it was felt that there should be some place where the Stars and Stripes could always be seen. The Capitol was selected.

Other flags on the Senate wing and House wing are raised and lowered with meeting of Congress. They are masted at the hour the House over which they fly convenes and lowered when it adjourns for the day. If the session happens to take a recess over night instead of adjourning, then they too fly in the dark.

At present there is no federal law stating when the flag shall be raised and lowered. Rules governing the use of the Capitol flags are made by the Capitol police board. Daughters of the American Revolution at their recent congress here went on record in favor of having the flag code as it now stands embodied in a law. Violations would be punishable by fines or imprisonment. In such case, the Capitol probably would be exempt.

The only federal law now in existence regarding the use of the flag provides that no insignia embodying it can be copyrighted.



Charles Phelps Cushing

One of Two Flags That Fly Day and Night on the Capitol at Washington

Rent Rise Allied To Land Taxes By Realtors' Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 7—Now that many families in all parts of the country are receiving notices that their rents have been raised, the real estate people are begging these families to consider the part rising tax rates play in all rental figures.

If people want their municipal governments to finance services to them out of the general property tax, they must expect to foot the bill in their rent checks, argues the National Association of Real Estate Boards, which has been gathering figures from official reports to show that taxes swallow a big share of the rent money. An extreme case, like that of Jersey City, showed dwellers in single family homes to be paying 59.9 per cent of their rent for taxes in the year 1935.

Because renters often fail to realize that they are paying any property taxes at all, the effort of the real estate group to bring the facts before the public is regarded here as having justification. Home owners cannot fail to be keenly aware of the cost of government: they get tax bills with penalty dates marked in bold type upon them. But renters often forget that they are charged indirectly for government service when they get the landlord's bill on the first of the month.

Ability to Pay

A recent Senate document by the association gave the relationship of rent to taxes in 18 cities comparable in size to the city of Washington. In none of these cities did dwellers in any kind of homes pay less than 20 per cent of their rent money for taxes, declared this report, made by several authorities in this field, including Clarence Dykstra, former city manager of Cincinnati, and J. L. Jacobs of Chicago.

Studying rentals in the 18 cities for the year 1935, this committee found that in Pittsburgh, for example, taxes took 47.7 per cent of the rental on houses, 36.7 per cent on two-family dwellings, and 27.1 per cent on apartments. Similar figures were gathered for 16 other cities.

Another official report cited is that of Howard A. Gray, director of housing for PWA. Mr. Gray studied slum areas particularly, taking one in the South, one in the East and one in the Middle West. Slum dwellers, he found, do not pay their proportionate share of taxes in rent. Average rentals in these areas were from $4 to $6 a room, per month. But ad valorem taxes, figured on the same basis as for other city property, would be from $2.50 to $7 per room. In practice, many assessors close their eyes to the law and value these properties in accord with the ability of the owners and tenants to pay, says Mr. Gray.

Borne Out by Other Figures

Another study, made by the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company, bears out some of the figures cited by the Real Estate Boards. This company gathered from realtors in 48 widely scattered cities figures showing rentals and taxes on various types of property in those cities. Averages were obtained for 354 apartment buildings and 1165 one- and two-family dwellings of all types, including slum districts and exclusive residential sections. Taxes amounted to 13.6 per cent of the rentals on apartment houses, 19.2 per cent on duplexes and double houses, and 28 per cent on single family houses.

The large share of rent money that goes to pay taxes calls forth different conclusions from different interests. The real estate people think it shows the need for modernizing municipal taxation systems. States are said to have lifted much of the burden from real estate, imposing taxes on what they call newer forms of wealth. "They cut real estate's share from 38 per cent in 1923 to 17 per cent in 1934, and have cut it more since," the association notes. "But cities, which pay for streets, sanitation, schools, recreational facilities, and such services, still depend upon the general property tax for the biggest part of their income. The proportion of city income derived from this traditional tax is estimated at 93 per cent.

Would Adjust Low Wage Taxes

Mr. Gray's conclusion is that low-wage earners cannot afford to pay for their full share of local government expense, and that tax charges should be adjusted to their incomes. In practice, this is done today, he says, for studies made in slum areas of a dozen cities, he states, indicate that the ratio of tax incomes to outlay in municipal expenses is about one to four or more.

If the lowest income group is to be offered partial exemptions, as Mr. Gray says they are already offered them in practice, then other income groups must make up the difference, obviously. This means that the proportion of rent money that goes to taxes is higher for the better-to-do people than the average figures cited above would indicate. Since there is an increasing demand for service from local government in most cities, there seems little likelihood that taxes will be much reduced in the future. Even when cities improve their system of local administration and reduce graft, the change usually means more service for the same money, rather than a reduction in expense.

Strikes and Ontario Politics; Talk of Election This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Whether or not Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn will call an election this summer or autumn, two years before he is required by statute to do so, is the question which is uppermost among the voters of Ontario today.

Mr. Hepburn has stated that no thought has been given to the possibility of an election in Ontario, but ever since the settlement of the Oshawa workers' strike the report has come repeatedly from sources close to him that an election is near.

It has been pointed out that an election this year would find the Conservatives, who were thrown from office in 1934, poorly organized for the swift and hard-fought campaign that it would surely be.

But the most important factor that is said to be influencing the youthful premier in the direction of a 1937 election is that he at last has an issue to place before the province with the pride of accomplishment. It is his labor policy and the successful fight which he believes he has waged against John L. Lewis and his Committee for Industrial Organization.

Claims Mediation Victory

The Oshawa strike was settled through the mediation of Mr. Hepburn without the specific recognition of the Lewis union. The Premier has claimed this settlement as a victory for himself and his policies, in spite of the fact that the unionists have pointed out that the presence of the signature of C. H. Millard, international organizer for the C. I. O. on the agreement indicated virtual, if tacit, recognition of the union.

Mr. Hepburn's stand throughout the strike was that he would smash the C. I. O. with every resource at his command. He stigmatized the organization as a collection of labor racketeers, and repeatedly warned his electorate against the blandishments of "foreign agitators" from the United States, and painted a picture of political despotism should John L. Lewis ever lay his "greedy hands" on Ontario's rich mines.

This policy won for him high praise from industrialists and mining men, both in his own province and in the United States. It also gained him the enmity of organized labor. The Conservatives, with a few exceptions, were silent or cautiously approving of his stand against what he termed an attempt to exploit the Canadian workingmen.

Few Provincial Issues

The provincial political field is proverbially barren of live, important issues. It is said that in his labor policy the Premier believes he has found one which is both clear-cut and politically safe.

If he goes to the country on his labor stand, with special reference to the C. I. O., it is likely that the Premier will concentrate upon it in an effort to forestall attacks by his Conservative opponents who have described his last two major legislative acts as blunders.

They referred to his repeal of the Quebec power contracts his action in later signing pacts with the same companies for almost the same quantity of power. The second act was his repeal of the separate school tax legislation—a move which they regarded as an admission of error.

The traditional, Conservative labor policy is too close to the one which Mr. Hepburn has struck to allow room for hard-hitting criticism. Mr. Hepburn realizes this. He will attempt to disarm his opposition by emphasizing his conduct of the strike mediation.

Mine Unionization Reported

There is an eventuality which may emphasize the labor question too heavily for the Premier's purpose, however. It is that an outbreak of strikes in Ontario's mines is not altogether unlikely this summer. In spite of the Premier's threats and warnings the C. I. O. has gone into the north country, and, according to its organizers, has some of the larger mines fully signed up with the United Mine Workers of America.

Such an outbreak in the middle of a political campaign, in which the Premier was telling the Province that he has driven the C. I. O. from Canada and had made industry safe for Canadian and United States capital and the workingmen of this country, might prove embarrassing.

The decision of an early election rests with the Premier. The law requires that the writ be issued 32 days before the vote takes place.

If an election is held it is likely to be called either in June or October. It is also likely that it will be preceded by a special session of the Legislature called for the purpose of jamming through a redistribution bill to reduce the strength of strong Tory ridings in favor of the Government and to pass a few safe, friendly bills.

Press Freedom Asked in Chile By Journalists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The South American journalistic offensive in support of the democratic form of government and complete press freedom has been taken one step further by a series of accords at the Chilean Writer's Relations With the State," a long debate on the subject of "The Writer's Relations with the State," the gathering passed a unanimous resolution, in effect as follows:

That liberty is essential to the development of the art, not to say of the profession of writing; that the writer should receive guarantee that the State will take neither corporal nor economic measures against him because of what he was written; that a democratic government, without religious or racial restrictions, is the only regime that can give these guarantees.

But with their eyes focused on the fratricidal strife in the motherland and the lessons of recent democratic history in Europe and America, the assembled writers also passed resolutions recognizing their own responsibilities before the rest of the world. In these they proclaimed:

That the policy and conclusions of the congress are dictated by no political party; that the members bind themselves not to use the newspaper or book forum for any determined end without recognizing those in disagreement, and assisting them to enjoy equal liberty of expression; that if a government refuses to permit free expression to one section, then the opposing section, whatever its differences, binds itself not to take advantage of these circumstances for the benefit of its own particular "ism."

Professional vigilance regarding working conditions and censorship was again to the fore, as in the case of Argentine writers in recent conference at Buenos Aires, not to mention the P. E. N. Club gathering in the same city and the continental congress in Valparaiso. There was an open appeal to all American governments to restore liberty of thought where it had been curtailed, to free imprisoned journalists and welcome home the deported.

Members of the Chilean association were warned that they would be expelled if they identified themselves in any way with censorship operations.

An appeal also went forth in behalf of Joaquin Garcia Monje, editor of Repertorio Americano of Costa Rica, who had suffered at the hands of his Government because of his article entitled, "Spain, the White Abyssinia," in which he protested against the invasion of Spain by foreign troops.

The writers, in another resolution, offered co-operation with the Chilean Government to wipe out pornographic literature. The Government was petitioned to appoint a committee to "establish a level decency" in national and other circulating literature. A plan was suggested whereby a jury of journalists and authors would arbitrate on all works which had been challenged. The congress was confident that there would be no public complaints, once a book bore the hallmark of expert and impartial literary craftsmen, determined to reconcile art with public morality.

The Tombs to Be Displaced

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 8—Frank J. Taylor, comptroller, today has authority from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to proceed to acquire two city blocks upon which to erect a new criminal courts building and city prison to replace the present antiquated structure serving for these purposes.

The new buildings will be of skyscraper construction, work on them to begin when the land is acquired. One of the blocks to be purchased is bounded by Franklin, Center, Leonard and Baxter Streets, and here will be erected the building to take the place of the gray, dingy Tombs, or city prison, long outmoded and condemned by architects, state correction commissioners and penal experts.

The second block is bounded by Franklin, Center, White and Baxter Streets, and here it is proposed to build the new criminal courts building. This site joins on the south the block upon which the new city prison will stand.

It was said at city hall that it may be decided to close Franklin Street between Baxter and Center Streets to add to the plot.

A year to a year and a half will be required to complete the construction.

The 1937 Legislature passed an act exempting the city of $15,000,000 of its debt limit in order that funds might be raised for the construction. Had this act failed of passage, the city would have had to meet the entire cost of the improvement in next year's budget, which Mayor LaGuardia was not prepared to do.

It is the intention of the Fusion Administration to use both the old courthouse and The Tombs until the new buildings are completed, whereupon The Tombs probably will be used merely as a house of temporary detention.

Both these old buildings are clothed with the most somber annals of New York city and were outmoded many years ago. A survey of The Tombs by the state commissioner of correction in 1930 revealed that the building was slowly sinking and might collapse. It has long been overcrowded and proper segregation of prisoners was impossible. Access to prisoners held in it is easy, with the result that there have been jail breaks and shootings.

The building is the second to bear the name of The Tombs and was erected in 1898. It is connected with the criminal courts building by the "Bridge of Sigs" over Franklin Street. The land upon which it stands was formerly a pond where men and boys fished in summer and skated in winter. It was filled in between 1810 and 1820 and drained by a canal which later became Canal Street.

The name of The Tombs is credited to Col. John A. Stevens, engineer and philanthropist, who was a member of the commission in charge of construction. While touring Europe in 1830 he studied the tombs and catacombs along the Nile, and later his photographs and plans were used both for the design and the name of the prison. The first prison built on the site was erected in 1838. Work on the plans for the new building is expected to begin soon.

Housing Problem Declared to Rest In Private Hands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 8—Government housing programs can do little more than spur on private builders, on whom the real burden of supplying the rapidly increasing demand for homes still rests, John H. Rice, member of the Philadelphia bar and of the Lawyers' Speakers Committee of the Philadelphia Housing Association, declared in a recent address at Bryn Mawr College.

Philadelphia, he said, is already experiencing the beginning of what may possibly prove to be an "uncontrollable" real estate boom, which may make it even more difficult for those in the lower income brackets to find adequate homes.

As evidence of hardship which can result from "overnight appreciation" in a speculative real estate market, Mr. Rice told of the Housing Association's study of the case of one group of tenants who are unable to meet a 20 per cent rise in rents recently imposed on their entire neighborhood.

The broad purpose of the Government in encouraging the construction of new homes, may be defeated by soaring building costs, he pointed out. As an example of such rising costs he declared that certain types of plumbing fixtures in Philadelphia have increased 25 per cent in price in the past four months.

Ethan Allen Program To Mark Anniversary At Fort Ticonderoga

TICONDEROGA, N. Y., May 8 (AP)—The States of New York and Vermont will join tomorrow in celebrating the 200th anniversary of the birth of Ethan Allen, on the spot where the leader of the "Green Mountain Boys" performed one of the most stirring feats of the Revolutionary War.

The ceremonies will take place within the massive granite walls of old Fort Ticonderoga, which Allen and his men stormed in a bold night sortie 162 years ago Monday, "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress."

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York has appointed Col. Ralph Tobin of the New York Seventh Regiment as his personal representative to welcome Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont and his military escort. Representatives of both houses of the Vermont Legislature will accompany Governor Aiken.

National guard organizations from New York and a company of regular army cavalry from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., will participate. John Spargo, author and student of colonial life, will be the speaker.

Air Race to Paris To Honor Lindbergh Is Fixed for August

PARIS, May 8 (AP)—The New York-Paris air race commemorating Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's flight 10 years ago will be held as scheduled in August, the French Aero Club announced yesterday.

The Air Ministry said that it was unable to grant an American National Aeronautic Association request that the race be postponed because of "insufficient meteorological protection" over the north Atlantic.

The race rules do not provide for postponement, the Air Ministry said, adding that if the A. N. A. A. maintains its viewpoint the race will be held over another course.

Changes in Court Opposed by Legion

INDIANAPOLIS, May 8 (AP)—The national executive committee of the American Legion voted yesterday to reaffirm a previous policy which "condemned attacks" on the Supreme Court or "any effort to grant Congress judicial powers or authority now vested in the court."

There were only two dissenting votes to reaffirmation of the resolutions adopted at the 1922 and 1927 national conventions of the Legion.

The 1922 convention said, "We condemn any effort to grant Congress judicial powers and authority now vested in the Supreme Court of the United States."

The 1927 convention voted to "condemn any movement that has for its object an attack upon the one Supreme Court of our country or any interference with its independence, and we denounce and condemn any effort, direct or indirect, which seeks by other than constitutional means to weaken, change or subvert the Constitution of the United States or any part thereof."

Railway Convention For Young Employees Planned in Montreal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—About 200 of Canada's young railway men, employees of the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific Railways, will meet in Montreal, June 11 to 13, for a convention of the Younger Men of the Canadian Railway Lines, when they will discuss problems with leading railway officials, and hear addresses delivered by nationally known business men.

Chosen from the two railway systems of Canada, the young men will have "character in citizenship and leadership" as the theme of their conference. Before their arrival they will be invited to submit questions concerning their work social problems, and these will be answered during the convention. They will be divided into 10 groups by occupations and each group will be under the leadership of an official in the boys' own department, and a Y. M. C. A. representative.

Saskatchewan Inaugurates Safety Test on All Autos

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—A general check-up to ensure that only mechanically fit autos will operate on Saskatchewan highways will be started in May and continue throughout the year, it was announced recently.

Motorists will have to dim headlights when passing other vehicles, and highway traffic officers will patrol roads of the Province to enforce this law. Government officials will also seek a solution to the problem of glaring headlights.

1764 Fort Still Stands

A remnant of the fort which George Washington asked the British to build 173 years ago to protect the western frontier still stands in the shadows of Pittsburgh, Penna., skyscrapers.

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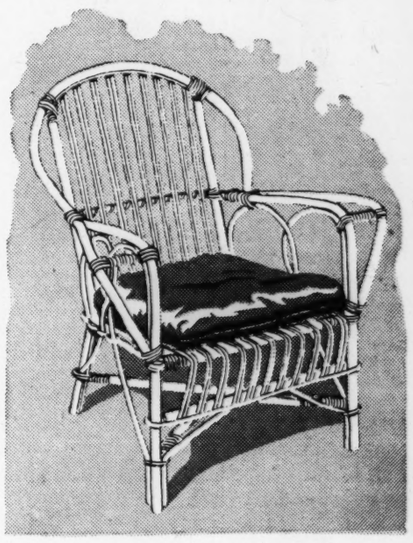

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Planless Education Blamed For World's Social Unrest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 8—After voting confidence in the present leadership of the National Council on Education to direct "the importance of the work which still lies ahead," the session here elected Edward C. Elliott, president of Purdue University, as the new chairman of the council. Dr. George F. Zook continues as director.

WASHINGTON, May 8—Planless expansion of higher education throughout the world has led to lower standards and social unrest, the American Council on Education was told at its 20th annual meeting here by Walter M. Kotschnig, visiting professor of comparative education at Smith and Mt. Holyoke colleges.

Calling attention to the doubling and trebling of student enrollments throughout the world since the war, Dr. Kotschnig held that "the misery of recent graduates is one of the major causes for the social unrest in Europe and in other parts of the world.

"The Nazi revolution and Fascist movements in other countries have found their main support among the middle and lower classes, the very classes which have had the lion's share in the growth of student enrollments since the beginning of this century, and particularly since the war," he declared.

Opposes Enrollment Curb

Dr. Kotschnig opposed vehemently the numerical limitation of college and university students recently introduced in Germany. "To countenance such a proposal implies the surrender not only of the best tradition of the universities but of the very basis on which western civilization rests," he held. "The very idea of restricting the access to every form of higher learning and the criteria for selection which were adopted could only be accepted in a country which had lost its faith in intellectual training of the highest type," he said.

Dr. Kotschnig, for many years secretary of the International Student service, reported Japan leading in student increases with a rise of 636 per cent between 1913 and 1934, closely followed by Roumania with an increase of 570 per cent. Less substantial gains have been made in British India, 290 per cent; France, 112 per cent; Holland, 145 per cent; Great Britain, 82 per cent; and the United States, about 200 per cent.

Instead of raising standards by means of a general limitation on student numbers, Dr. Kotschnig advocated a "more purposeful organization of secondary schools and their curricula." He explained, "in many European countries old-type secondary schools preparing for the universities and nothing else have multiplied, while what was needed was the development of higher vocational schools. In the United States the cosmopolitan high school is still suffering from a confusion between the idea of equality and that of identity of opportunity in education."

Achieving Freedom

Progressive education was defended against the "rising tide of reaction" by Burton P. Fowler, headmaster of the Tower Hill School, Wilmington, Del. "In no other profession or business except our own is research subject to ridicule," he declared. "Let a courageous educator with unconventional ideas launch an experimental program and he is likely to be laughed out of court before his first year is completed." He added: "personally, I can conceive of little use for schools, if they are not to help pupils achieve freedom."

The well-known legend which defines a university as a log with Mark Hopkins on one end and a student on the other constitutes a lovely tradition but modern-day education cannot get far without financial backing, Lloyd Morey, comptroller of the University of Illinois, told the council. "The greatest need of higher education in this day is additional and more secure financial resources," he held.

At the annual dinner of the council last night Chester H. Rowell, editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, made a plea for academic freedom as the "central and most important liberty in the world—the one without which all other liberties are futile and nugatory, but with which no other can be long denied nor permanently destroyed."

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Chautauqua Group Seeking $1,000,000 Endowment Fund

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 8—A "Chautauqua Foundation," the purpose of which is to insure the future of the 64-year-old educational center at Chautauqua, N. Y., is now being organized here, according to an announcement by Samuel M. Hazlett of Pittsburgh, president of the Chautauqua Reorganization Corporation, today. Reporting that the Chautauqua institution has been saved from bankruptcy and freed from an $800,000 indebtedness, Mr. Hazlett said the next step is to "reorganize it soundly for the future."

The first aim of the foundation is to raise a $1,000,000 endowment for the institution, Mr. Hazlett told the Chautauqua Society of Greater New York at a dinner at Town Hall last night.

"Between now and the opening of the season on July 4, it is confidently expected that the receivership will be ended and the board of trustees will function again under the new organization plans," he said.

Mr. Hazlett proposed merging the Chautauqua Reorganization Corporation and the new Chautauqua foundation.

Officials of the institution held that this summer will see the most successful season in 10 years. The musical program will be outstanding, it was said, with the return of Albert Stoessel, American conductor, to the institution as musical director after a year's leave of absence.

In addition, there will be plays, the lecture forum featuring nationally known leaders in civic, social and cultural affairs, recreational activities and daily inter-denominational services.

'Lucky' Luciano Loses Appeal for New Trial

NEW YORK, May 8 (AP)—Charles "Lucky" Luciano, convicted overlord of New York's vice racket, lost an appeal for a new trial yesterday.

Supreme Court Justice Philip J. McCook denied motions, based on a plea that three witnesses who testified against Luciano at his trial had recanted.

Luciano was indicted by a special rackets grand jury and was arrested in Hot Springs, Ark. Returned here, he was prosecuted by Thomas E. Dewey, special rackets prosecutor, and convicted last June on 62 counts of an indictment. With him were convicted eight lieutenants—operators of disorderly houses, bail bondsmen, and attorneys. Luciano was sentenced to 30 to 50 years.

"Betsy, how did you ever happen to come all the way from Louisiana to this New England camp?"
"My mother read their ad in the Monitor—and am I glad! I wouldn't have missed this for anything!"
YOU CAN RELY ON ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Staircase of Ships' Timbers

Sport and General; Courtesy of the Victoria and Albert Museum

British Mementoes of Historic Days

The Bell in the Railing in the New National Maritime Museum at Greenwich (Above) Is From Nelson's Flagship, the Reliance. At Lower Right Are Uniforms of the Admiral. The One in the Center Was Worn at the Battle of Trafalgar. At the Left Is a Terra Cotta Bust of King Henry VII, Shown in the Exhibition Opened at Victoria and Albert Museum

Kings, Queens and Sailor Men

Britain Preserves Relics of Heritage of the Sea in New Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The sea is called England's heritage, yet she had never had a regular museum to commemorate the feats of her sailors till King George and Queen Elizabeth opened the National Maritime Museum here recently.

The museum is housed in an ancient royal palace, the Queen's House, Greenwich, built by the famous architect, Inigo Jones, for Charles I's mother, Anne of Denmark, and completed for his wife, Henrietta Maria. The handsome Caird galleries have a staircase built of teak taken from eighteenth-century warships.

The nucleus of the museum is the famous Macpherson collection of some 12,000 maritime prints, drawings, paintings, books and atlases presented by Sir James Caird.

Of unusual interest are the early impressions of Tahiti painted by William Hodges, official artist on Captain Cook's second voyage to the South Seas in 1773.

Samuel Pepys wrote in his Diary "To Mr. Lillie's, the painter's, and there saw the heads, some finished and all begun, of the flagg-men in the late great fight with the Duke of York against the Dutch." All these portraits by Sir Peter Lely, or "Lillie" as Pepys calls him, are in the new museum.

One of the "flagg-men" was Edward Montagu, first Lord Sandwich. His descendent, the present Earl of Sandwich, has given to the museum a fine collection of over 1000 naval medals. These are exhibited in electrically lighted cases of a novel design allowing both sides of the medals to be studied without handling.

Royal Trip Makes Study in Barges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Special interest was attached to the opening of the British National Maritime Museum last week in the fact that the King and the Queen were conveyed to the Museum in their latest river barge. This barge, unlike the customary royal oared craft, was propelled by a triple-screwed engine of the latest type.

Since the colorful days of the Tudors, the Stuarts, and the Hanovers, when the Thames was the scene of rich pageantry, the custom of the Sovereign to travel by water has gradually fallen into disuse.

The model of Queen Anne's river barge in the new museum stresses the difference between royal progress on the Thames in the early eighteenth century and that of today.

Queen Mary has given many relics of Lord Nelson, victor of Trafalgar. The Nelson collection includes his uniforms, his silver plate and his swords.

There is a portrait of Sir Francis Drake wearing the jewel Queen Elizabeth took from her neck and gave to him in reward for his voyage around the world.

Many of the ship models show wonderfully intricate workmanship. In particular the stern of the Royal William shows the decorative skill of the eighteenth century ship-carver.

Strange and terrifying are many of the figureheads from the bows of eighteenth century men-o'-war. They depict leering lions or grotesque giants.

Effigies of Past British Monarchs Displayed in Coronation Exhibit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 8—An exhibition of effigies of England's Kings and Queens from 1500 to 1900 and of many of their personal belongings was opened today at the Victoria and Albert Museum here.

In view of the special interest of the exhibition to Coronation visitors it is proposed to keep it open for at least three months.

All exhibits are strictly contemporary; there are no modern copies or modern impressions of figures of the past.

Everything shown has been drawn from the museum's own collection. There are separate sections for the Houses of Stuart, Tudor and Hanover, for Queen Victoria and for the Old and Young Pretenders.

Notable Mementoes

The masterpiece of the exhibition, according to Mr. A. L. B. Ashton, the organizer, is the terra cotta bust of Henry VII attributed to the Florentine, Pietro Torrigiano, who made the tomb of Henry VII in Westminster Abbey.

There is a fine marble bust of Charles I by Hubert le Sueur, sculptor of the equestrian statue of the "Martyr King" in Trafalgar Square, London.

An attractive personal object is the virginal, a primitive piano, on which Queen Elizabeth played as a girl.

Another is the scarf worn by Charles I at the battle of Edgehill, said to have been given after the battle to a certain Adam Hill who had rallied his troop of cavalry and rescued the king.

Unpublished Letters

The chair said to have been occupied by Charles I at his trial by Parliament is also shown.

Letters of Elizabeth, Charles I and Charles II, some of which have never been published, are also on view.

A special feature of the exhibition is the early photographs of Queen Victoria and her household, which have been carefully restored.

In addition to the exhibition, there is a gilded barge made for Frederick Prince of Wales; this has to remain in Room 48 of the museum because it is too large to be moved.

Göring Opens Düsseldorf Fair

DUSSELDORF, Germany, May 8 (AP)—Air Minister Hermann Wilhelm Göring today made caustic comments on the Paris Exposition in a speech opening the "Creative People" fair here.

"This exposition," said the Air Minister, "covers a space as large as the Paris Fair. As is natural for National Socialist Germany, it was completed on time. No strikes, no social problems, no class spirit retarded its progress.

"May foreign nations learn from this fair that a people who can thus create has the right to be ranged among those entitled to the fullest equality.

(The opening of the Paris Exposition, put off by a construction delay, is now set for May 24.)

"Germany, during the years after the war," General Göring continued, "was an anvil for other nations. Now she has again become a hammer. We are witnessing a resurgence such as no age and no people ever experienced. The Utopias of yesterday are the realities of today."

General Göring declared that German soil, coupled with German ingenuity, bids fair to produce all the raw materials needed for the development of the nation's industries.

"German soil hitherto has been merely scratched," he said. "It still contains unheard of possibilities which are only awaiting the explorer and researcher. The results will be astonishing and gratifying."

General Göring further declared Germany's readiness to co-operate for a revival of world trade.

Germany was, and is, willing to co-operate in anything serving the weal of nations, but the weal of the German nation must be included," he said.

Coast Guard Saves 21 In San Francisco Ship

HOQUIAH, Wash., May 8 (AP)—Coast guardsmen rescued 21 crew members today from the San Francisco lumber schooner Trinidad, pounded to pieces in a 60-mile gale three miles out in the Pacific. The seamen jumped into the ocean when the vessel, lodged all night on a sand spit, began breaking up.

Grounded three miles from near-by Willapa Harbor, the schooner was battered by the sea for more than seven hours. Then it began to sink rapidly, and all but the bridge was under water.

Just as two Coast Guard surfboats hove into sight of the schooner, its crew started jumping into the sea. Twenty-one men were picked up. It was not known how many men were aboard, but the vessel usually carried a crew of 35.

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Chevrolet Strike Accord Reached; Packard Compact

By the Associated Press

Labor developments in brief:

St. Louis: The strike of 4000 employees of the Chevrolet and Fisher Body plants here ended in an agreement which union leaders predicted "will establish a national precedent" and do away with the strikes that have beset General Motors plants.

Delmond Garst, secretary of the local United Automobile Workers of America union, described the agreement as "notable in that it gave seniority rights to temporary workers, who had hitherto been subject to dismissal at the pleasure of the company. We expect this agreement regarding seniority rights of temporary workers to become the national policy for General Motors and the union," Mr. Garst added.

Detroit: The signing of an agreement between the Packard Motor Car Company and the United Automobile Workers of America left the Ford Motor Company as the only major producer of automobiles without a written or verbal compact with the union. Packard and the U. A. W. A. completed several weeks of negotiations by signing a pact covering the union's 22 demands, one of which was for recognition as the sole collective bargaining agent of the company's 14,800 production workers.

Terms of the agreement will not be announced until they are submitted to Packard's union employees for ratification at a mass meeting.

Hollywood: A growing threat of high-salaried film stars to join with makeup artists and other studio craftsmen in a strike increased interest in labor troubles of the multi-million-dollar industry. Business Manager Aubrey Blair of the powerful Screen Actors' Guild, which is headed by Robert Montgomery, said 99 per cent of member players polled favored joining the strike unless producers met guild demands. Half the 1200 senior, or voting, guild members remain to be heard from, and a 75 per cent total affirmative vote is required for a strike.

The head of the striking Federated Motion Picture Crafts, Charles Lessing, received reports that labor organizations would initiate a theater picketing and boycott campaign in various large cities, at least by Monday, in response to his telegraphed requests.

Schenectary, N. Y.—A general pay increase of 2 per cent for all employees, effective this week, was announced by the General Electric Company. This is the second 2 per cent increase since last October, when the company adopted a plan evolved by Gerard Swope, president, of increasing pay rates as the cost of living rises, based on the Federal Department of Labor index. The amount involved and number of employees affected were not disclosed.

Philadelphia: The National Labor Relations Board asked the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for an enforcement decree to make the Delaware and New Jersey Ferry Company carry out the board's order to deal with the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association No. 13 as the "exclusive bargaining agent" of the engineers. The board issued the order in December, 1935, during a labor dispute. Since then, the company has signed two agreements for higher wages with a workers' committee. The agreements are effective until April, 1938.

Miss Perkins Gives Program for Labor

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 8

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins said yesterday that legislation to establish "minimum working conditions" for labor is point number one in the Roosevelt administration's labor program. The Secretary's points were:

"1. Legislation on minimum working conditions.

"2. Protection and promotion by legal enactment and machinery of the right to organize and bargain collectively.

"3. Utilization of effective techniques of conciliation and mediation to ease the strain of collective bargaining.

"4. Provision for workers and employers alike of economic and financial information relating to industries where collective bargaining is under way."

Film Stars Act To Help Lot Of Lesser Players

HOLLYWOOD, May 8 (AP)—Exactly what is it the big-name stars of filmland are demanding of producers while studio-picketing craftsmen exhort the actors to join them in a strike?

A better deal for the extras, the bit-players and the free lance people is the theme stressed by negotiating members of the Screen Actors' Guild, headed by Robert Montgomery.

Guild figures disclose that 50 per cent of the actors, excluding extras, earned less than $2000 last year.

Actors who discussed the situation this week believe a strike here will not be necessary. They were confident the producers will accept a modified version of the guild program, but they expect a prolonged argument before the men they work for agree to guild shop.

Principal demands of the actors are:

1. Elimination from the extra list of names of casuals who obviously do not earn a living doing extra work.

2. Pay for traveling time. (Free lance players usually are not under salary while traveling to and from locations.)

3. Overtime for players employed by the day.

4. A minimum of $5 a day instead of $3.20 for extras.

5. Stock players to appear in only one picture at a time. (Frequently youngsters under contract are cast in three or four pictures simultaneously, thus avoiding the necessity of hiring free lancers.)

6. Extras, the guild believes, should be called to work. They should not be obliged to phone central casting. (Some extras sit at their phones every day from 4 to 7 p. m., dialing Garfield 3711 every 15 minutes.)

7. That all extras be hired through central instead of, as is sometimes the case, through free employment agencies. (This would guarantee the hiring of only qualified extras.)

8. That the call bureau be abolished. (The bureau, a higher bracket of central, is a sore spot with free lancers. When a studio is negotiating with a player, according to the actors, his name is taken off the "at liberty" list and no matter how long negotiations go on, no other studio may bargain for his services.)

New Labor Course Held Charted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 8—The National Labor Relations (Wagner) Act charters a new and very definite course in labor relations in this country, with the result that the way is open for understanding and co-operation between workers and industrial management, calling them to move "from the field of strikes to the conference table," according to Edward F. McGrady, assistant United States secretary of labor, in an address before the twenty-third convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, at the Hotel Chelsea here today.

"No greater work can be undertaken in this country than that which will establish peace, fair dealing and order in our industrial lives," Mr. McGrady said in an address which featured the Garment Workers' Union meeting here yesterday.

"One of the essentials for this is the development of leadership—not only industrial leadership, but leadership in the ranks of labor also," he declared. "Now that labor has been given the right to organize freely and the right to bargain on wages, hours and working conditions, the leaders of labor will have to assume heavy responsibilities. They must create discipline among their members, observance of the sacredness of contracts, efficiency in production, and co-operation in the elimination of waste. Trade unions have as much interest in the success of business as have the managements, the directors or the stockholders."

Mr. McGrady held that "the Wagner Act charts a new and very definite course in labor relations in this country."

"It is the nearest thing we have ever had to a national labor policy," he continued, "but the mere declaration that the Wagner Act is constitutional will not create the state of mind that is essential to peaceful industrial relations. There must be a will on both sides to make this law work.

"Industrial leaders have generations of individualism behind them. No matter how much they desire to adapt their policies to the requirements, they cannot adjust themselves overnight to the new type of relationship that grows out of collective bargaining. It is no simple thing for the president of a corporation to accept the fact that others should be consulted before making any radical change in labor policy.

"On the other hand, labor must not forget that management, in trying to sell its products, constantly faces the keenest kind of competition and is harassed with many problems that labor knows little about. I feel sure that trade unions are ready to assume their obligations.

The Wagner Act, Mr. McGrady urged, should not be changed for the present. "There has been no real experience with the act," he said. "The act may have to be amended, but I believe we should get a little more experience before we begin to write a new law."

Alexander Ross, vice-president of the United Hatters, Cap Makers and Millinery Workers, told the convention he found a growing demand by labor for an independent political party of its own, linking this with the movement headed by the Committee for Industrial Organization to organize all workers in the basic industries.

Reports were read describing wide gains made by the Garment Workers' Union in the Middle West and South.

Officers and Men Of Army Air Corps Honored for Valor

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP)—Gen. Malin Craig, Chief of Staff, presented to seven officers and four enlisted men of the Army Air Corps today the coveted Mackay Trophy and Cheney Award for Aviation Achievement. The presentations were made at Bolling Field, the Army flying base here.

Six officers and three enlisted men received the Mackay Trophy—awarded annually for the most meritorious flight—for their maneuver flight in three bombing planes from Langley Field, Va., to Allegan, Mich., under extremely adverse weather conditions on Aug. 13, 1936.

They are Capt. Richard E. Nugent, who commanded the flight; 1st Lieuts. Joseph A. Miller and Edwin G. Simemson; 2d Lieuts. William P. Ragsdale Jr., Burton W. Armstrong and Herbert Morgan Jr., Air Corps Reserve, and Technical Sergeant Gilbert W. Olson; Staff Sergeant Howard M. Miller and Corporal Frank B. Connor. The trophy was established in 1912 by Clarence H. Mackay.

The Cheney Award was given to Maj. Frederick D. Lynch and Staff Serg. Joseph L. Murry for their rescue of the crew of a burning balloon at Fort Sill, Okla., on July 10, 1936. This award was donated in 1927 by relatives in memory of First Lieut. William H. Cheney, who was killed in an air collision at Foggia, Italy, on Jan. 20, 1918. It is bestowed annually for an outstanding act of valor and self-sacrifice in aviation.

Transport Union Bolts A. F. of L. And Joins C. I. O.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 8—The Transport Workers' Union, with a membership greatly increased since the United States Supreme Court's decision on the National Labor Relations Act, today had bolted the American Federation of Labor and joined up with John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization, intent on bringing within its fold "all workers in the New York area employed on subway, elevated, surface car and motorbus lines."

A mass meeting of between 6000 and 7000 members of the union held here last night decided by viva voce vote to call a strike on the surface car and motorbus lines of the Third Avenue Railway Company and the underground and elevated lines of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company unless both companies agreed "in the near future" to referendum elections to determine what labor organization should represent the workers in collective bargaining.

Strike Demand Set

The Interborough already had met this demand and the Industrial Relations Board set up by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia has set the date for the election on Nov. 15. The strike by the union against the Interborough was, therefore, made contingent on postponement of the election beyond that date.

Officers of the union were instructed to call a strike against the Third Avenue Railway system "within the next 10 days, on a date to be fixed by the executive board" unless the company agreed to an immediate referendum.

The vote to withdraw from the American Federation of Labor and join with the Lewis industrial union group followed an address by John Brophy, Washington, executive director of the Committee for Industrial Organization, in which he announced the intention of his body to enter the transit field here.

"On behalf of John L. Lewis," he told the workers, "you are welcome into the home of your friend, the Committee for Industrial Organization. What has been done in the steel and automobile industries can be done in the transit industry in greater New York. It can and will be done by your realization of your great strength when you are united in a single industrial organization."

C. I. O. Leader Cheered

Mr. Brophy was warmly welcomed and the motion to quit the American Federation of Labor and join up with the Lewis group was voted amid wild cheering. Only one lone dissenter pleaded for time to consider so important a step. He was shouted down.

The Transport Workers Union was organized three years ago, and is headed by Michael J. Quill. About a year and a half ago it became a local of the International Association of Machinists under a charter by the American Federation of Labor. Its spokesmen said it had a membership of 16,000 men on subway, elevated, surface cars and motorbus lines here.

Pitboy in Quartet Getting Special Bids To the Coronation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—King George has invited four British workpeople to attend his coronation on May 12.

Of the four, one is a woman weaver, one a girl assistant in an electrical company, another a pitboy, and the fourth a steelworker. They come from Glasgow, Birmingham, South Wales and Chesterfield, respectively.

Miss Lizzie McCulloch, the weaver, was one of many working on the great Abbey carpet. Mr. Elvet Thomas, the steelworker, was at the first Duke of York's camp, organized by King George when Duke of York, and designed to bring working lads and "public school" boys together.

Miss Doris Griffiths, the assistant, and Mr. Leslie Pollard, pitboy, have, however, no direct connection with the Coronation and have declared themselves mystified, but overjoyed, at being selected.

The four who have received invitations represent four important industries and four important industrial areas. These areas were chosen by the Industrial Welfare Society, of which the King was president when Duke of York. The four persons were chosen by their own firms to represent the workers of Britain in the Abbey.

Brazil Sentences 35 For Revolt in 1935

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 8 (AP)—Thirty-five political prisoners charged with participation in the Brazilian communist revolt of 1935 received prison terms ranging up to 16 years today. The group included three charged with leading the unsuccessful uprising.

Six of the men were freed today, because they have fulfilled a term of ten and a half months since being jailed more than a year ago. They included Hercolino Cascardo, who was president of the dissolved National Liberating Alliance.

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Appointees Must Reside in City Under New York Proposal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 8—Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia has before him today the latest of the so-called city employment bills, with which organization Democrats have badgered him ever since he established the precedent of going outside the city for his department heads when it was a question of finding the best man for the job.

The LaGuardia veto has promptly laid the others to rest. The present one, however, sponsored, as was the others, by the borough president of the Bronx, James J. Lyons, and vetoed by the board of estimate branch of the municipal assembly yesterday, differs from its predecessors in provision for exemptions. This, Mr. Lyons was hopeful, would overcome the Mayor's dislike of the restriction.

The exemptions for the provision that city employees must live within the city after Jan. 1, 1938, take account of cases where proof is established with the Board of Estimate that removal of residence would bring financial hardship. Also a two-thirds vote of both branches of the municipal Assembly and approval of the Mayor would permit out-of- town appointees to hold city jobs where technical or specialized knowledge required an expert in the position.

The bill went to the Mayor over the lone dissent of the borough president of Brooklyn, Raymond V. Ingersoll, who is a Fusion Democrat.

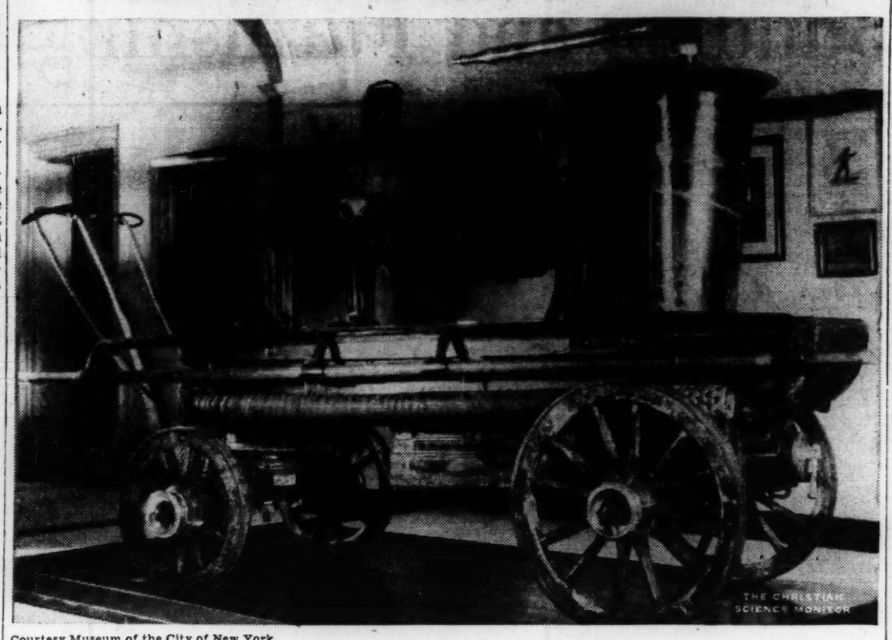
Mr. Lyons advanced the argument for his bill that has become familiar since he first introduced the idea three years ago, saying that there seemed to be no good reason why the city of New York should remain "the haven for carpet-baggers," and remarking that a carpet-bagger might be Mayor, if he could get by the electorate.

"From our 7,000,000 people," he said, "we can obtain efficient, conscientious persons competent to fill practically every position in the city service, from Mayor down to the most trivial."

Several of the chief commissionerships in the city's government have been assigned to out-of-town men by the Fusion Mayor, and this unusual dispensation, without regard to political preference, proved to be one of the most irksome characteristics of the LaGuardia regime to the professional politicians.

The drive against the "carpet-baggers" has always had the enthusiastic backing of the Municipal Assembly, where the machine Democrats occupy all save three of the 65 seats.

It Can Still Throw 100-Foot Jet of Water



Courtesy Museum of the City of New York

"Old Skiver" Hand Pumper Dates From 1812

New York's Oldest Fire Engine Is Put On Public Display

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — "Old Skiver" has been installed in a position of great dignity and importance at the Museum of the City of New York and visitors will be able to observe its quaintness from now until next fall.

The oldest fire engine in the city, "Old Skiver," first was put into service in 1812, when it was the property of Good Intent Engine Company No. 39 of the old New York Volunteer Fire Department. Most of the members of that company were butchers, and so, when the handsome, shiny new engine began to rattle its wooden wheels over the city streets and its gooseneck type of pumper first was gurgling forth water, the engine was christened "Old Skiver."

Never quite so handsome as Americus Engine No. 6, which reposes next to it at the museum, "Old Skiver," nevertheless, has played its important role in the city's history.

Americus has painted plaques along its side, and the walls of the gallery are adorned by a number of similar pictures taken from other engines, the artists "after Rubens" or "after Watteau" having limned ladies disporting themselves in gardens. Both plaques and engines are out of date, but in a pinch "Old Skiver" could still be utilized.

Canadian Schools Send 300 Pupils to Coronation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—A group of 300 Canadian High School pupils chosen, at the request of the Overseas Education League, by their principals, left Montreal in two groups to attend Coronation ceremonies in England.

These pupils will stay at various schools in that country where numerous functions have been prepared for their entertainment by British hosts. One hundred and sixty boys sailed for the United Kingdom on one liner, 35 of whom were chosen from schools in the Province of Quebec; and 150 in the girls party, 30 from this Province. They range from 15 to 19 years of age.

Women Voters Want It Easier To Change the Constitution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 8—The National League of Women Voters, at the closing session of its general council meeting here, refused to follow the Daughters of the American Revolution and the General Federation of Women's Club in condemning President Roosevelt's judiciary reform proposal.

The league held that it would be useless to take a position on the court change since time for "effective action" has passed and league membership is too closely divided on the question.

"In view of the fact that action could not have been taken by the National League before this council meeting, and congressional hearings have concluded, the league is not in a position to act effectively at this time," explained Mrs. Marion A. Cheek, of Buffalo, N. Y., chairman of the league's economic welfare department.

"There is a diversity of opinion, and delegates here are not able to reflect correctly the recognized division of opinion among the membership," she said.

The league did, however, go on record in favor of an amendment to the Federal Constitution to make the amending process less difficult and more responsible to the will of the electorate. This addition to the league's program was recommended by Mrs. Larue Brown, of Boston, and received the necessary two-thirds vote of support. It was said that such a "popular will" would best be expressed through state conventions, a direct referendum to state voters, and a time limit for ratification.

Miss Marguerite Wells, of Minneapolis, league president, interpreted this action of the council as "offering leadership on one of the most fundamental questions in current constitutional deliberations."

Council delegates were urged by Miss Dorothy Strauss, New York lawyer, to "continue to work for the essence of equal rights and to work steadily." She advocated removal of discriminations against women by state legislation, instead of the blanket constitutional method, sponsored by the National Women's Party "The proposed amendment," she held, "would not change the legal status of women. It is wholly ineffective for that purpose. The discriminations to which we all object have always been regarded as purely local matters to be taken care of by state Legislatures and not by Congress

Rare Old Tapestries Included in Auction At Brady Residence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 8—The contents of "Inisfada" the 87-room residence of Genevieve Garvin Brady (Mrs. William J. Babington Macaulay), will be sold at 12 morning and afternoon sessions, May 10 to 15, by the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries. The auction will take place in the mansion itself, at Manhasset, Long Island, admission being by cards only, issued by the Galleries and limited to the capacity of the house.

The catalogue lists over 2000 lots, an extraordinary assemblage of English and French furniture of the 18th century and earlier. Most important is the series of French tapestries woven about 1500 and the antique eastern rugs of the same century, one measuring about 13x37 feet and originating in Persia. Porcelains, silver, and other art properties are also included in the sale.

F. H. A. Mortgage Figures

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP)—The Federal Housing Administration announced today it passed the billion dollar mark in selection of home mortgages for appraisal.

Farm Prosperity Returning; Marketing Figures Up 16 P. C.

WASHINGTON, May 8—A precise gauge of the return of farm prosperity, with back-handed reflections on the rising cost of living, is available today in the Department of Agriculture's reports that for the first quarter of 1937, national farm marketings totaled 16 per cent more than for the first three months of 1936. Government payments to farmers were also higher, so that total cash income from January-March for farmers totaled $1,945,000,000 this year, compared with $1,520,000,000 last year.

The curve is also rising from month to month, and in March, 1937, the national total of farm income was 36 per cent higher than in 1936. The increase is sharply varied throughout the nation. Total cash receipts from sales of farm products and from government payments, taken together, gave farmers in the south central states over 100 per cent more than in March of last year, although the north Atlantic states' increase was only 14 per cent, and the national average 36 per cent.

Government payments to farmers in the first quarter of 1937 are now back well above the 1935 level, when the AAA was in full flower. For the whole country, such payments in 1935 amounted to $172,000,000; in 1936 to $16,000,000; in 1937 to $207,000,000. In March, the totals for the last two years were: $15,000,000 in 1936, and $112,000,000 in 1937.

All parts of the country shared in this increased generosity of Uncle Sam, based on the Soil Adjustment Act. The North Atlantic States benefited by $3,198,000 in the first quarter of this year, against $67,000 last year. The greatest numerical total went to the west north central area, taking $67,167,000 this year, while the south central group took $65,706,000.

Sayre Speaker At Celebration By Mt. Holyoke

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., May 8 (AP)—Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, declared today America "must stand firmly against a policy of economic nationalism."

Speaking at centenary exercises at Mount Holyoke College, Mr. Sayre asserted: "America cannot forget that the strength of the nation from the very outset was built upon the frank recognition of the interdependence of the sovereign American states.

"Our Constitution expressly forbade," he continued, "the creation of trade barriers or custom tariffs against goods from other states. It is this, perhaps as largely as any other provision in the Constitution, that has given strength to the nation, stability and peace to the states."

Multiplies Them

Referring to the Spanish civil war strife, the speaker asserted war solved no problems but multiplied them. The economic interdependence of the world he described as an inescapable fact, adding:

"Once the stubborn reality of the vital interdependence of nations is clearly realized, the nature of the foundations required for a stable peace becomes clear.

"Today the standards of living, if not the very lives, of entire populations are dependent upon a steady inflow of raw materials and foodstuffs at prices unenhanced by prohibitive economic barriers, and also upon a steady sale of their own surplus production in foreign markets for a remunerative return."

The country was fortunate, Mr. Sayre concluded, in having a President and a secretary of state "who are sincerely and whole heartedly devoted to the cause of peace."

Degrees Conferred

Honorary degrees were conferred upon a score of distinguished women today. They included two visitors from England, one from France and one from China.

The citations were read on the south campus by Dr. Mary E. Woolley, whose long term in the college presidency will end at the close of the present college year.

The group honored follows:

Doctor of Laws: Mildred H. McAfee, president of Wellesley; Katharine Blunt, president of Connecticut College; Virginia C. Gildersleeve, dean of Barnard College and president of the International Federation of University Women; Aurelia H. Reinhardt, president of Mills College; Margaret S. Morriss, dean of Pembroke College and president of the American Association of University Women; Margery Corbett-Ashby, president of the International Alliance of Women, of the British Commonwealth League and of the Women's Freedom League.

Doctor of Science—Margaret Tyler, Mount Holyoke graduate-associate clinical professor, Yale Medical School; Anna Pell Wheeler, chairman of mathematics department, Bryn Mawr College; Margaret Ferguson, chairman of botany department, Wellesley College.

Doctor of Literature—Mary Ely Lyman, Mount Holyoke graduate, associate in religion, Barnard College, and lecturer in English Bible, Union Theological Seminary; Frances Warner Hersey, Mount Holyoke graduate, essayist; Malvina Hoffman, sculptor; Alice Huger Smith, artist; Yau Tsit Law, Mount Holyoke graduate, principal of True Light Primary School, Canton, China; Leonie Villard, professor of American and English literature, University of Lycns; Eileen Power, professor of economic history, London School of Economics; Emily P. Wilson, graduate of Mount Holyoke Seminary, 1861, formely taught at Mount Holyoke and Mills; Dorothy Canfield Fisher, novelist and short-story writer; Eva Le Gallienne, actress, founder and director of Civic Repertory Theater, New York; Roberta Teale Swarts Chalmers, Mount Holyoke graduate, 1926, author of Centennial Ode.

Postal Raid Halts Lottery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 8—The United States Postoffice Department, in its efforts to put down lotteries, today had proceeded against what was known as the St. Paul's Hospital Church trust fund, said to have headquarters at Ste. Anne de Beaupre, Quebec, after inspectors from New York and Boston, under Inspector James F. Doran, had raided an apartment in Harlem yesterday, where, Mr. Doran said, they found three typists with more than 30,000 envelopes ready for mailing and which only awaited the insertion of books of lottery tickets for distribution.

Mr. Doran described the operations of the St. Paul's Hospital Church trust fund as "a gigantic racket that in the last four years has defrauded gullible New Englanders of more than $2,000,000." The purpose of the alleged lottery management was to extend operations into the New York metropolitan area, he said, adding that he believed the raid here would prevent this.

With Mr. Doran when he raided the place were Inspector Tennyson Jefferson, of the Boston Post Office, and other inspectors. They said the lottery never had paid a cent in prize money nor distributed any funds to the hospital named on the tickets as the beneficiary. On the other hand, the tickets, which sold for $1 each, promised to pay each first prize winner $125,000 on the basis of a $500,000 distribution, they added. The hospital, according to the tickets, was to receive 35 per cent of all money collected.

Mr. Doran said that while no arrests were made, postal authorities were more concerned at this time with putting a stop to the activities of the lottery than with the arrest of promoters on charges by persons who had been victimized. The names of the operators of the lottery were not known to the postal authorities, he added.

80-Mile Clip Now For Heavy Trains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 5—Many of the regular non-streamlined trains on the completely electrified Pennsylvania Railroad main lines from Philadelphia to New York and to Washington now operate at 80 miles an hour on their regular schedules, it is pointed out in a summary of recent railroad improvements printed in the current issue of "Train Talks'—a bulletin distributed to Pennsylvania passengers.

The fastest train on this line is "The Congressional" which covers the 225 miles between New York, Philadelphia and Washington in 215 minutes, including six stops. The quick acceleration of the electric trains together with high sustained speeds, make such schedules easily possible, according to the bulletin.

Since the electrification of this part of the system, it is stated, more than 2600 minutes per day have been taken out of the schedules of 100 fast trains carrying a daily average of 30,000 passengers.

Steam trains are also being speeded up, however. In recent trials conducted by the railroad between Fort Wayne and Valparaiso, Ind., an average speed of 90 miles an hour for the 104-mile run was maintained, with a maximum of 107 miles an hour.

In the last few years the running time of 37 typical long-distance Pennsylvania steam trains, carrying among them an average of 4500 passengers a day between the East and the Mid-West, has been shortened a total of 33 hours and 40 minutes, Train Talks states.

Quoting an analysis of the Association of American Railroads, the bulletin shows that there are now more than 400 daily passenger trains on major railroads in the United States, covering more than 19,000, which operate on schedules of 60 miles an hour or better. In 1930 there were only 30 trains running at these speeds and they only covered 1100 miles each day.

Putting Youth on Right Track

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 8—Proceeding on the theory of L. B. Nichols, special assistant with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, at a recent conference in Detroit, that "criminals are made, not born," and that "all crime is the result of deep-laid faults of society," Michigan has been taking stock of itself in the delinquency prevention field.

Four conferences in as many weeks running through April and May are being held in various places throughout the State. A bill is before the Legislature which will provide funds for a clinic outside Wayne county for professional assistance to juvenile courts and schools in cases of maladjusted children. A co-ordinating council which includes representatives from both private and public welfare agencies, as well as such organizations as the Federation of Women's Clubs, the Parent-Teacher Council, and the Service Clubs has been formed here.

Judges in various cities throughout the State are contributing constructive thinking toward the prevention of delinquency and crime.

"We do everything we can possibly do for a child," says Judge D. J. Healy Jr. of the Wayne County Juvenile Court, Detroit, "before we give him a delinquency record. Our court is a legal institution based on the principle of guardianship and for that reason, is obligated to cooperate and utilize every means which tends to protect and guide the interest of the child."

Judge Healy is well known for his encouragement of every community facility which can be utilized for the benefit of the child. Responsibility in small community areas, each for its own children, is a principle which Judge Healy emphasizes in all his work.

Probate Judge Thaddeus B. Taylor of Grand Rapids is becoming known for decisions which involve youthful offenders. A recent sentence pronounced in a case of first offenders was that of 45 days in solitary confinement with the Bible as the only reading available.

The short solitary confinement, according to Judge Taylor, prevents contact with experienced criminals which is often fatal morally to a boy already maladjusted and sometimes bitter, and at the same time gives him opportunity to realize that lawbreaking definitely has its penalties. In addition, the short term puts him back into society while his habits are not too remote from normal living. The judge continues contact with these boys during the probationary period.

"One boy," Judge Taylor says "still comes to talk over his problems with me even though the probationary period is past."

Recently, Judge Malcolm K. Hatfield of the Probate Court in St. Joseph, adopted a new policy in the handling of neglected and delinquent children who come under his jurisdiction. Parents of these children must become affiliated with Parent-Teacher Associations before their children will be returned to their custody.

He was prompted, he states, by successful results in earlier cases when he made such a recommendation.

"These parents," Judge Hatfield said, "have become more interested in their children's activities, more interested in school activities and more civic minded."

For a real reduction in delinquency, Ray Johns, chairman of the Michigan Delinquency Prevention Committee, believes that people must "face the need of long-time planning for better homes, better health, better schools, better uses of leisure time, and better community teamwork."

New York Legislature

(Continued From Page 1)

"agin-it" procedure. Their major holdout was the $20,000,000 gasoline tax which deadlocked the session for a month until they produced votes necessary to squeeze through the penny-a-gallon rise in the three-cent emergency levy on motor fuel.

Women on Jury Duty

Even in the twentieth year since woman jury service first was broached here, the legislators shied away from a mandatory measure in finally advancing the proposal to legality. The measure now before the Governor makes all women in the State subject to jury call, but any woman may gain exemption.

Assemblywoman Jane Todd and Doris Byrne, who led the drive for the bill as a corollary to the franchise, voiced confidence that the measure at least would serve to effect equal status of women with men on juries in a few years and that then the Legislature would wonder why mandatory service for women had ever been opposed.

The vote to remove income tax exemption from officeholders, which drew wide public support over a session that never before has dug so deep into the taxpayers' pockets, has the Governor's endorsement and insures that all constitutional officers of the State, including members of the Legislature, pay the state personal income tax.

An amendment whose passage featured concluding hours under the stopped clocks in both chambers increases the term of assemblymen from one to two years, adding to the list of referenda issues on fall ballots. Preceding action put up to voter ratification the proposal for four-year terms for Governor, lieutenant governor, comptroller and attorney general.

Wage Legislation

Minimum wage legislation for women and minors in industry again is in effect in the State, following revision of the invalidated 1933 law to conform with the Washington state statute recently upheld by the Federal Supreme Court.

Today, with the Governor's signature to the bill imposing a 2 per cent tax on gross receipts of all public utilities under jurisdiction of the Public Service Commision, the year's costly fiscal program was rounded out. As companion piece to the top-flight budget, the Legislature prepared to set up a bi-partisan commission to overhaul the state tax and budgetary structure in time for 1936 financial procedure.

Humane Society Chapter Is Opened at Macon, Ga.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MACON, Ga.—Stray dogs are finding homes, and the public is being awakened to the welfare of animals since a chapter of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has recently been organized here. Glen Toole, former mayor of Macon, is president of the local society. Mrs. Frank Regero is vice-president. Already stray dogs have been put into homes and ill-treated animals protected. A drive for funds with which to carry on the work is now in progress and a temporary office has been opened.

New Playground Opens In New York Central Park

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 8—Central Park, the big public garden that borders Fifty-ninth Street on the south and 110th Street on the north, one of the most valuable parcels of land in the world, today has a new playground, named after the late Mrs. Mary Harriman Rummsey, philanthropist and nationally known friend of children. It was opened yesterday with formal ceremony, but later this month a bronze plaque, now in place, will be unveiled by the Harriman family and interested friends.

Trees Planted to Honor Franklin and Bartrams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 8 — Three trees were planted in front of the Franklin Institute on Philadelphia's Parkway on May 1 in honor of Benjamin Franklin and two of his contemporary botanists, John and William Bartram.

The trees, known as "Franklinlae Alatamahas," were presented to the institute by Charles F. Jenkins of Kitchen's Lane, Germantown. They were officially accepted at the ceremony by Henry Butler Allen, director of the Franklin Institute. Miss Elizabeth C. White of White's Bog, N. J., who has watched the growth of the young trees, and Arthur N. Leeds of the Academy of Natural Sciences, also spoke briefly.

The Bartrams, pioneer American botanists, who founded the Bartram Gardens in Philadelphia, discovered an unknown tree on the banks of the Alatamaha River in Georgia and named it after their friend Franklin and the river beside which it grew. Since then the second "a" in the name of the river has been dropped, but it is retained in the name of the tree.

A number of specimens were brought north by the Bartrams but did not thrive in the new climate.

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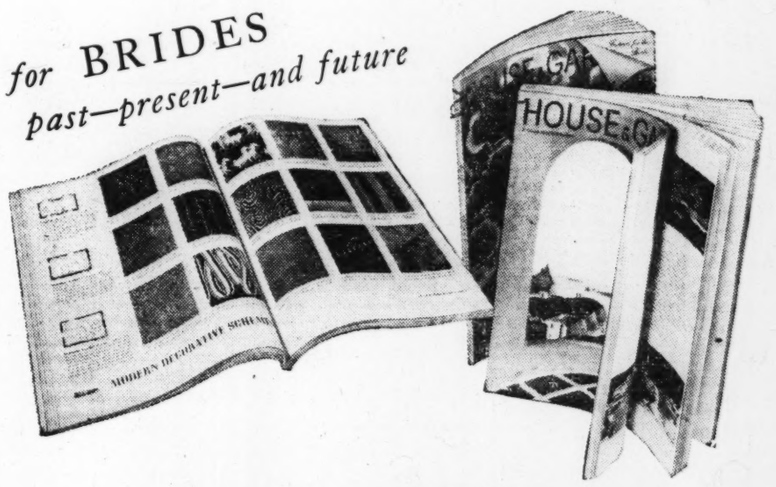

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Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts

An Australian Country Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Rose Bay, New South Wales

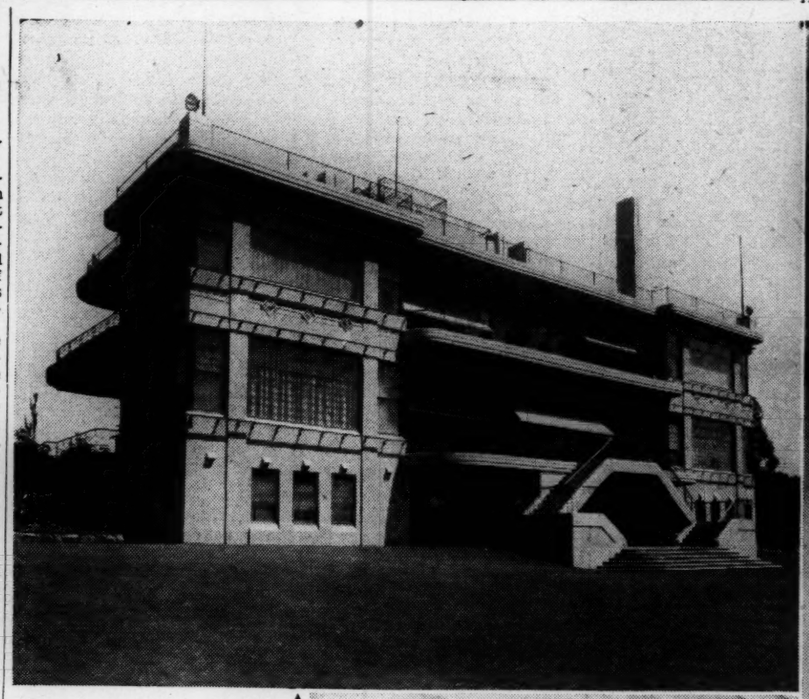
A country residence which embodies many original ideas of both architect and owner, and is most substantially built on a commanding position, is pictured here, definitely modern in both its general design and its details. Such in brief are the outstanding characteristics of the residence of Mr. A. M. Nicholas at Sherbrooke, Victoria.

Burnham Beeches, for this is the name of the estate, stands on a hilltop in a 100-acre area facing the Sherbrooke Forest in the Dandenong ranges. This is about 40 minutes' run from the city of Melbourne, at an elevation where fresh air, sunshine and broad outlook may be enjoyed to the fullest degree.

The size of the house is suggested by the dimensions of the lounge room, also pictured here, which measures 24 by 60 feet. This is flanked by parlors which open onto large veranda sunrooms, each 20 by 30 feet. The plastered walls in this lounge have a sanded finish in buff tone and the ceilings are fibrous plaster in ivory color.

Woodwork, some of which is seen in the dining room, is a selection from Australian native trees. Queensland maple and Victoria blackwood being used chiefly for the interior finish. For furniture these woods are used in the main, with additions of black butt, walnut, and silky oak. The extent and luxury of this establishment is suggested by the mention of a swimming pool and a squash racquet court.

Situated on a slight grade, the motor approach is from the farther side of this view. There deep balconies are cantilevered from the main structure, avoiding the necessity of supporting columns. Similar construction applies to the façade, which is fully shown. This interesting building is the work of architect Harry A. Norris, F. I. A. A., of Melbourne.



Photos by Courtesy of The Home Beautiful, Melbourne

An extensive country residence of original design and massive construction is Burnham Beeches, the home of Mr. A. M. Nicholas, some 30 miles from Melbourne. The lounge of Burnham Beeches is a great room, 24 by 60 feet. The plain carpet is jade green, while the easy chairs are upholstered in warm autumn tones. The plain walls are buff, and the ceiling is ivory color. The dining room at Burnham Beeches has ivory walls and ceiling and a sage green carpet. The rich dining table is made of Queensland maple, the marquetry border holding about 3000 pieces of beautiful native woods, including ebony, black wood and amboyna. The matching chairs are upholstered in leather.

Shaker Furniture

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

While many people have been attracted to the subject for a much longer period, it is only during the past decade that much public interest has been shown in those objects of American handicraft now known as Folk Arts. First considered as curiosities or as amusing efforts of men and women unschooled in the arts, they have come to be recognized as highly significant expressions of individuality and innate ability.

There came sensitive appreciation of their spontaneity and of their importance as evidence of a universal urge for giving lines of grace and fair proportions to objects of wood or metal, and fitting patterns and harmonious colors to fabrics of different sorts. Thus these widely varied objects have been found artistically rich in fact and in their implications. In them are often seen fascinating revelations of personality and originality as the products of one sort or another revealed something of the maker's imagination and ideals, as well as skill of hand.

One of the chief appeals of this work as it has been assembled and shown by numerous Museums and groups, has been found in the wide varieties of its types. For those who produced it worked independently and introduced into the cabinet work, the weaving, the wrought iron or the metal work, either details or a complete design which often sprang fresh from the worker's own thought.

Universal Innate Talent

So the visitor might well be impressed with the belief that the talent and the urge that incorporated grace and comeliness to common things was a universal one. Without encouragement from teachers or schools, this impulse seemed to express itself variously through the exercise of that activity which a person might naturally take up. One person produced a certain form of table or a rug, and a neighbor conceived something quite different.

So in all these cases our attention has been especially drawn to the outcome of single man's or woman's, effort, as distinct from that of a group or a directed industry. But this is not the only manner that furniture and other objects of utility came into being before machine methods smothered handicrafts. There were the community groups of the Shaker sect, established chiefly in New York and New England, which produced for their own use furniture, fabrics, and iron work. These were expressive of group ideals, not of individual standards, and are conspicuous for their consistent simplicity of form, and complete suitability for the purposes intended.

The exhibition of many examples at the Whitney Museum of New York late in 1935 brought together a widely inclusive group exhibited by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Deming Andrews. While this collection had been accessible to the public before, it was only on this occasion that the remarkable quality of these extremely chaste chairs, cabinets, and tables was brought to the consciousness of the public at large.

The Book, "Shaker Furniture"

Since then Edward Deming Andrews and Faith Andrews have written a book entitled "Shaker Furniture," just published by the Yale University Press, New Haven, and selling at $10. In this is embodied the fruit of their many years of devoted interest to this subject, years in which close and affectionate acquaintance with members of the Shaker communities have given them understanding and deep respect for the principles and record of this vanishing order. Some of these institutions of the early 1800's are still carrying on, although the 6000 members which were counted just before the Civil War had diminished to less than 1000 in 1900.

Indicative of the authors' search for the inspirational sources of this furniture, is the fact that the major portion of their text here is given to a history of the Shaker settlements in America, the first of which was started in New York in 1776. Apparently an offshoot of Quaker tenets, their basic requirements were purity of thought and conduct; community in living and in possessions; separation from "the world."

Quaker simplicity was practiced in dress, and even greater than Quaker austerity in their eschewing of ornament in their home surroundings. Agriculture and industry of many kinds were practiced and different crafts were encouraged as aptitude was shown by individuals in one direction or another.

But, always the products strictly conformed to the demands for utility first, then simplicity, and always without ornament or embellishment of any sort. The room number for a cabinet or a bureau might be carved on it, but there must be no elaboration of the figures. At one time brass drawer knobs were used in one community but they were thought to partake of ornament, so a man was assigned to remove them all—a work of several days. Now we think far more highly of those shapely knobs of turned wood which are common on all Shaker pieces, than of brass ones.

In the brief story which this book includes, one must be deeply impressed with the strength, sweetness and richness of the life led by these groups, America's nearest approach to communal monastic life. Industrious, intelligent and thrifty, these people surrounded themselves with the essentials now recognized as basic in contemporary design.

"There is great beauty in harmony.

"Beauty rests on utility.

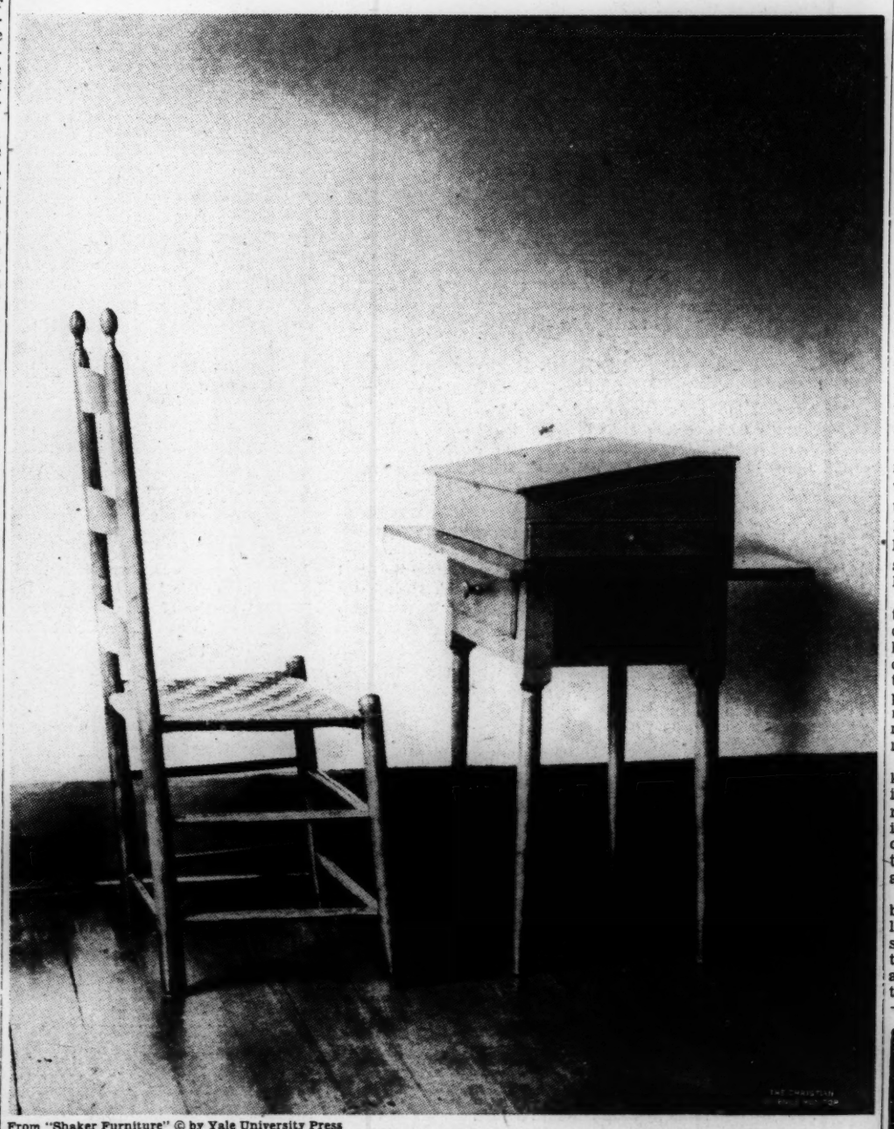
"That which has in itself the highest use possesses the greatest beauty.

"All beauty that has not a foundation in use soon grows distasteful."

These are some extracts from the statements of Believers, as they termed themselves.

It seems that in this book we have called to our attention an important example of group expression worthy of close attention for at least two reasons. When we observe these furnishings with a knowledge of the standards and aims of their makers, we see the group character eloquent in each and every thing.

Further, in their clear-visioned ideals of relations between beauty and utility, they reached more than a century ago by way of religious belief the chief conclusions which contemporary designers have come to through the association of art and industry.



From "Shaker Furniture" © by Yale University Press

Maple and pine are the woods of the Shaker chair and table here, the latter made in the Canterbury community. The desk is wholly pine, planed very thin. The drawers within it have fronts one-quarter inch thick and their sides are only one-eighth. Desks are usually painted red or yellow, outside

Home Laundry

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Housewives and architects and professional home experts differ in their opinions regarding house planning, according to information just made public by the Architectural Forum. A planning authority writes in a recent issue that "in a small house, a dining room or breakfast room is usually an extravagance in space. The area ordinarily devoted to a breakfast room or dining alcove is much better bestowed on a convenient laundry-room."

On the other hand, in New York State at least, the continued demand is for a basement laundry-room with its convenient washer and ironer stored away there. Survey of 11,207 western New York families reported by the Architectural Forum, reveals that most of them want the conventional basement laundry room and a chute to it from the upper floors. Among built-in conveniences, a continuous hot water supply was the one most urgently demanded by the families. It also is true that the first floor laundry-room or utility room is showing up more and more in small homes.

The household washer is familiar to many millions of women, yet today's models are a revelation to housewives who still use the machine of five years ago. The new types have been simplified and improved so that they wash better and more speedily. In addition they have numerous automatic features that make them marvels of easy control.

Ironing machines are not so well known. This is because ironers were introduced much later, and for a number of years were big, lumbering devices that were difficult to operate and took up so much space that few women could use them anywhere but in their basements.

Now ironers can not only be used, but they can even be rolled into the living room or on to a porch. Many stores sell such ironers and it is said they are being put into use in average American homes much faster than ever before.

Enter, Colored Stainless Steel

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

Because our desire is so profound, so innate, for a domain we may call our own, families in the medium-income group frequently attempt the acquisition of houses they cannot afford. Such homes may tax their resources to such an extent that either education, recreation and other enrichments of living must be sacrificed, or else the dwelling.

Undoubtedly, we shall at first be accused of telling a fairy tale when we affirm that it seems a solution has been found for these difficulties. Nevertheless, it is true that it appears the time is near when it will be possible to buy and erect a prefabricated house containing, let us say, seven rooms, for about $3500. Moreover, we are told we shall be able to live in this house and hand it down to children and grandchildren without spending anything appreciable for its upkeep. Because it is designed as a composition of units, this home could be enlarged as desired. Other claims are—fireproof; inaccessible to termites, insects and rodents; secure against earthquakes and hurricanes; completely and effectively insulated; thus making feasible a more perfect system of all-season temperature and humidity control.

A New Material

This house is the outcome of an invention by Oscar Bach. In it he makes available a new material, colored stainless steel. An industrial designer, a metallurgist, a sculptor and a metal craftsman of international reputation, Mr. Bach's work is known in many residences, public buildings and museums in the United States and Europe. His contributions to the architecture and ornament of Rockefeller Center, the Empire State Building, the Chrysler Building and others, are well known to New Yorkers and cosmopolites. Also, he is official sculptor for the metallic decorations of the new Federal Building in Los Angeles, one of the largest in the United States.

Colored stainless steel is a dull-surface metal into which colors and patterns are introduced thermochemically, so that they become inherent and permanent. The fact that one of the largest steel corporations is about to produce it, bears adequate testimony to its value.

Workable by Many Methods

For building purposes it is fabricated in very thin sheets, which are extremely light despite their strength and permanence. It can be welded, wrought, forged, spun, stamped, rolled, cold-drawn or repoussé. The methods of architectural construction which it entails are entirely new.

No accessory materials are used except a special insulation—no plaster, mortar, stone or wood; no screws, nails or rivets. The walls, completely prefabricated in sections, will be formed of alternating layers of stainless steel and insulation, the layers being fitted together and clinched by interlocking devices and sealed around the edges with a metal mastic.

Each prefabricated section is designed to be so constructed that it will lock only with that part designed to stand next to it, rendering easy the process of accurate erection. The sections vary in width from about four to seven feet in order to accommodate openings for windows and doors.

The walls will require no finish on the exterior or interior of the house and no corrosion is possible, we are told, but they can be surfaced in any manner desired to harmonize with period designs. Nevertheless, it is apparent that the style offering the most economical and practical construction would employ this material as the final face of the exterior of the building as well as for the interior. So, no paint, wall paper, paneling or other finish, would be needed.

As much variety in color, tone and pattern is said to be possible in this material as in paints and textiles. Although color and pattern are permanent, they permit the applying of other colors and decorations when for aesthetic reasons change is desired.

When the special characteristics of colored stainless steel as briefly outlined here are thoughtfully considered, and when the building methods these characteristics logically lead to are compared with customary methods, potential economies are evident. There should be savings in labor required for erection, through the exactness of the prefabricated mechanisms. Nevertheless, it is astounding to be told that a modest house of this type can be erected in from one to two weeks.

The prefabricated home of this character would seem to require architects who are also industrial designers. Their expression of form will spring not so much from architectural tradition as from function. The beauty which results from this approach already is familiar to us in the airplane, the motorcar, the trailer, and the magnificent streamlined trains which cut across our landscapes like shining meteors.

However, those industrial designer-architects who concern themselves with building homes will require for their equipment, as architects always have, a knowledge and love of people. Familiarity with social forms and an interest in those activities which, within the radius of family and community, enhance and enrich living, should be the home designer's concern. For a home is conceived not to conquer space and time but to conquer waste of energy, futile exertions and social inhibitions. Its purpose is the liberation of thought for the significant issues of life and for the pursuit of true happiness.

Unit System Throughout

Colored stainless steel houses have been planned to be built up from units—complete prefabricated bathrooms; kitchens; laundries; plumbing and lighting systems; with all these obtainable in a wide range of designs. Also bedrooms, boudoirs, dining-rooms, living rooms, libraries, studios, closets and halls, are mentioned as having been developed in many shapes and proportions by architects and engineers, to be sold by contracting corporations.

All this points to a variety of forms and styles that may be offered the public. The number of combinations which can be made in composing a house out of such a large choice of units promises to rescue the system from the most unpleasant aspects of standardization. The parts and units would need to be standardized, otherwise no economy in construction could be effected. But even so, the individual client might be even freer than the amateur of the past, to delineate upon his building lot just the ground plan that pleases him. In point of ultimate composition he would then be pretty nearly his own master.

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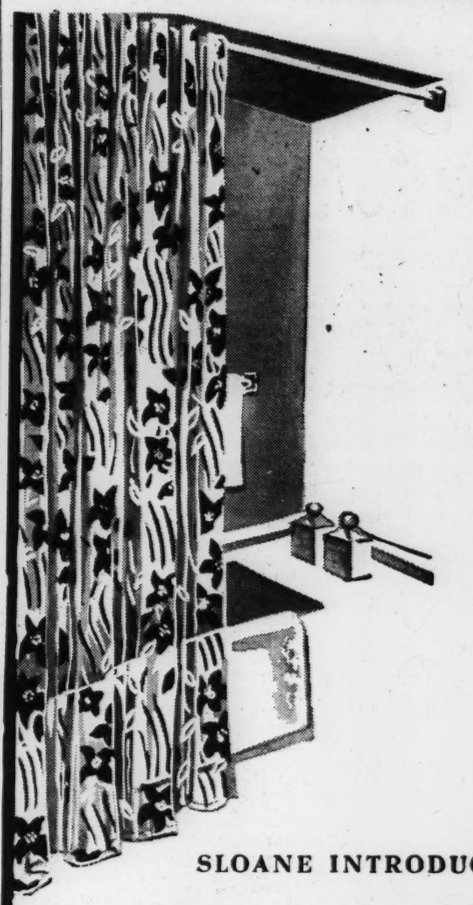

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From the Field of Sport—Plan New Open Tournament—Tulane Golf and Tennis

Open Net Tourney Given Greenbrier By P.L.T.A. Group

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 8—A challenge that the whole world of lawn tennis will have to heed and answer was flung down today when the Professional Lawn Tennis Association granted its sanction to the Greenbrier Golf and Tennis Club, at White Sulphur Springs, Va., for an open championship. The tourney has been scheduled to start Wednesday, Oct. 13.

For some time, the United States Lawn Tennis Association has contemplated authorizing such a tournament and a favorable vote was obtained by the Germantown Cricket Club at the association's annual meeting several years ago. But the officials were overruled by the inflexible opposition of the International Lawn Tennis Association, which is dominated by the European nations. Hence, the venture failed under the plea that no suitable time could be obtained.

Issue Forced

Now the Professional Association, which is well intrenched as the controlling factor among the professional players and is recognized by the National Association, has forced the issue. It stands back of the Greenbrier Club and it is certain that such a tournament will be held. Just what the U. S. L. T. A. will do is problematical. A large percentage of the leading clubs which have sponsored amateur tournaments under its auspices are strongly in favor of an open championship. The example of Greenbrier, which has resigned from the association to avoid embarrassing the governing body, is likely to be followed by many others, especially if the U. S. L. T. A. decides to cling to the International Association, which is about to hold its annual meeting. So possibly, with this example before them, the ban may be lifted.

Possible Club Resignations

Another question that comes up at the meeting of the Professional Association was as to the action of the U. S. L. T. A. on the amateurs which should compete. It was freely stated by representatives that there would be vigorous opposition if any drastic action should be taken against them, even to resignation from the National Association by many clubs.

The officers of the Professional Association, which instituted the step, are Henry A. Geidel, coach at Nassau Country Club; James T. Reid, president, Crescent Athletic Club; Warren L. Kruger, secretary, Island Club; George Agutter, treasurer, West Side Tennis Club, and Valerian Yavorsky, Greenbrier. They feel assured they will have the full backing from members of the clubs which they represent, as well as many others. It was stated at the meeting that a majority of the clubs in the U. L. T. A. are in favor of the tournament, even if it meant resigning from the Federation.

New Ideas Needed

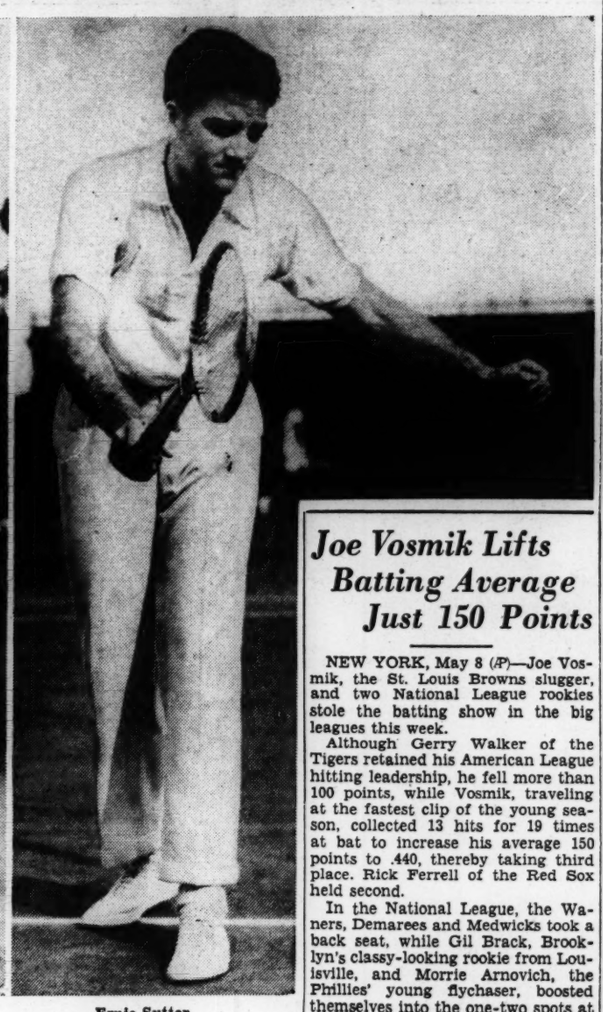
It must be remembered that the Federation has no jurisdiction over the Davis Cup and the most it can do is to ban players from Wimbledon and other European championships if the United States should secede from the Federation.

"Tennis has reached a point where it needs new ideas developed along old established facts," said a Greenbrier official. "I mean that both the U. S. L. T. A. and the P. L. T. A. will have confronting them the same situation as exists in amateur and professional golf today. While the International Federation may have voted for keeping amateur and professional tennis play separated, the writing is on the wall. Tennis throughout the world has been aware of this. There is no need for any of us to close our eyes to this fact, that for some time open play has been just around the corner.

"We at White Sulphur Springs are willing not only to give up our membership with the U. S. L. T. A., but to do away with all amateur tournaments which have heretofore been scheduled at the Greenbrier Golf and Tennis Club in exchange for a professional open tournament," he continued. "I honestly believe, along with many of your members, that the amateur game today, which is getting pretty low as compared with the standard of former Davis Cup players, would be developed to a greater degree by having open play where the amateur will have to fight it out with experienced professionals with all their tricks, strokings and arts. I think the whole tennis world is of this same accord. Why it is not recognized officialy, is beyond me."

Carry Hopes of Tulane for Golf and Tennis Titles

Vincent D'Antoni



Ernie Sutter

Tulane Speculating on Its Chances in Two Tournaments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, May 8—Tulane University has a chance to turn a trick this summer which has been accomplished only eight times in intercollegiate sporting circles. It is to win both the national collegiate golf and tennis individual championship titles the same year.

Princeton was the first to accomplish this way back in 1897, the first year the golf title was played for. Then Harvard accomplished it three times, in 1898, 1908, and 1916 and Yale did the same thing in 1910 and 1920.

So it is now 17 years since it was last accomplished and the competition in both of these tournaments has grown keener all the while.

What chance has Tulane to make the grade? Some say none whatever; but that is what they said when Bobby Jones started out in 1930 to make his "grand slam" in golf. All of which shows that there is a chance for Tulane and the only question is just how much of a chance there is.

Has the Present Champion

Taking tennis first, it must be recalled that Tulane's captain, Ernie Sutter, holds the national intercollegiate title, won last year. He will be a favorite this year to repeat. In addition, he'll be supported by such stars as Joe Abrams, Guy Cheng, Billy Westerfield and Don Doyle, provided their game is good enough to warrant their representing the Greenies. Admittedly then, Tulane's chances in the tennis are good. Probably better than anyone else.

Golf? Vincent D'Antoni, Tulane sophomore, is Southeastern Conference champion. His team mate, Bobby Monsted, is New Orleans Country Club champion. Both of those fields were fast. Any player winning either tournament will be a prime contender at the national collegiates.

Monsted had to survive a field which included D'Antoni, Freddie Haas, Paul Leslie, Nelson Whitney and other great amateurs. His team mate, D'Antoni was runner-up for medalist honors.

Wins Conference Title

Two weeks later, in a field just as keen, D'Antoni won the conference crown. He beat Haas in the semi-finals and defeated Lawrence Larcade of L. S. U., victor over Leslie, in the finals.

Haas, Leslie and Larcade are all L. S. U. students. Haas is also Canadian amateur champion. Leslie is Western amateur champion.

Certainly any man good enough to beat out the Canadian or the Western champion is good enough to be considered a real contender in the national collegiates. D'Antoni and Monsted did just that.

Maybe that's like the old formula used in picking a football winner. A few years ago some team was figured as champion because "it had beaten the Navy and the Navy had beaten the Army and the Army had won the war."

Yet, no one has claimed Tulane would win both titles this summer, that of golf at Oakmont and tennis at Germantown. It is just pointed out that such a possibility exists.

Gloucestershire And Kent Are Victorious

LONDON, May 8 (CP Cable)—Kent and Gloucestershire returned smart victories in county-cricket championship matches concluded yesterday. Kent County trimmed Worcestershire by 7 wickets and Gloucestershire had a 297-run margin over Hampshire. Rain prevented play in the Lancashire-Glamorgan clash, the former getting first innings points.

In other first class matches M. C. C. downed a strong Surrey eleven by 128, and Sussex overcame Cambridge University by 246 runs. The scores:

Kent 512 runs for 3 wickets, declared, and 64 for 3 Worcestershire 262 and 311 (Gibbons 120, Cooper 88, Wright 6 wickets for 121 runs) at Gillingham.

Gloucestershire 204 and 339 for 7, declared; Hampshire 172 and 74 (Hammond 5 for 30, Barnett 5 for 40); at Southampton.

Lancashire 204; Glamorgan 143; at Neath.

M. C. C. 247 and 242; Surrey 181 and 180 (Fishlock 56, Sims 4 for 40); at Lord's.

Sussex 262 and 283 for 5 wickets; Cambridge University 190 and 109 (J. Cornford 4 for 24); at Cambridge.

HOME RUN LEADERS

By the Associated Press

Yesterday's Homers

Selkirk, Yankees	1
Averill, Indians	1
Rogell, Tigers	1
Bell, Browns	1
Bottomley, Browns	1
Bartell, Giants	1
Martin, Phillies	1
Suhr, Pirates	1

The Leaders

Selkirk, Yankees	4
Johnson, Athletics	4
Bartell, Giants	4
Greenberg, Tigers	3
Kampouris, Reds	3
Ott, Giants	3
League Totals	
National	53
American	40
Totals	93

Canadian Golfers Are Limited to 14 Clubs

TORONTO, May 8 (CP)—Canadian golfers must get along with using only 14 clubs in tournament play, the executive of the Royal Canadian Golf Association decided yesterday. The ruling is effective Jan. 1, 1938.

While the Royal and Ancient Club of St. Andrews, British governing body, decided against limiting clubs in tournament play, the Canadian body followed the United States' lead. The reason, announced by Secretary B. L. Anderson, was that large numbers of Canadians and Americans compete in each country.

Wagner to Follow Semi-Pros

PHILADELPHIA, May 8 (AP)—Honus Wagner, high commissioner of semi-professional baseball, yesterday announced he would give up temporarily his work as coach of the Pittsburgh Pirates on July 1 to study problems confronting the semi-pro game. Wagner said he would attend the state tournaments allied with the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress and the national semi-pro finals at Wichita, Kan., August 13 to 25.

Ty Cobb Senior Golfer

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8 (AP)—The Senior Golf association, which annually holds a combination tornament and circus has raised the ante. The youngest class is from 50 to 54. Ty Cobb barely made it last year.

Red Sox Sign Collegian

LOS ANGELES, May 8 (AP)—Right-hander Joe Gonzales, who pitched 19 straight victories for University of Southern California, said yesterday he had signed with the Boston Red Sox and will join the club in two weeks.

College Tennis Results

Brown 5, Colgate 4.
Dartmouth 5, Williams 3.
Michigan 5, Minnesota 4.
North Carolina 7, Princeton 2.
Northwestern 8, Ohio State 0.
Providence 5, Conn. State 3.
Syracuse 5, Penn State 4.
Trinity 5, Middlebury 4.
Yale 6, Pennsylvania 3.

College Lacrosse Results

Harvard 12, Brown 0.
Williams 4, New Hampshire 3.

Joe Vosmik Lifts Batting Average Just 150 Points

NEW YORK, May 8 (AP)—Joe Vosmik, the St. Louis Browns slugger, and two National League rookies stole the batting show in the big leagues this week.

Although Gerry Walker of the Tigers retained his American League hitting leadership, he fell more than 100 points, while Vosmik, traveling at the fastest clip of the young season, collected 13 hits for 19 times at bat to increase his average 150 points to .440, thereby taking third place. Rick Ferrell of the Red Sox held second.

In the National League, the Waners, Demarees and Medwicks took a back seat, while Gil Brack, Brooklyn's classy-looking rookie from Louisville, and Morrie Arnovich, the Phillies' young flychaser, boosted themselves into the one-two spots at the expense of opposition pitching.

Brack collected 14 hits in 30 trips to the plate to boost his average 19 points to .448. Arnovich, with 10 hits in 23 times up, climbed to .404, an increase of 22 points. Paul Waner of the Pirates, leader a week ago, sank to fourth, getting only six hits in 21 chances, while the Reds' Ival Goodman climbed into third place with .395. Standing of the first 10 in each league:

American League

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Walker, Detroit	13	55	13	27	.491
R. Ferrell, Boston	10	37	6	17	.459
Vosmik, St. Louis	11	50	10	22	.440
Lary, Cleveland	11	48	14	20	.417
Cronin, Boston	10	44	9	18	.409
Bell, St. Louis	11	46	8	18	.391
Sewell, Chicago	12	36	3	14	.389
Walker, Chicago	12	49	12	19	.388
Cliff, St. Louis	11	42	4	16	.381
Selkirk, New York	13	47	11	17	.362

National League

Brack, Brooklyn	14	58	15	26	.448
Arnovich, Philadelphia	14	57	8	23	.404
Goodman, Cincinnati	13	43	9	17	.395
P. Waner, Pittsburgh	13	51	12	20	.392
Demaree, Chicago	14	59	10	23	.390
Todd, Pittsburgh	13	50	7	19	.380
Medwick, St. Louis	13	53	11	20	.377
Bartell, New York	14	59	13	22	.373
Martin, Philadelphia	10	38	8	13	.371
Hack, Chicago	14	54	11	20	.370

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Pinky Higgins, Red Sox — His single drove in two runs in 5-3 win over White Sox.

Dick Bartell, Giants — Hit homer with two on base in 8-2 win over Cardinals.

Gil Brack, Dodgers — Hit triple, double and single and drove in two runs in 12-1 defeat of Cubs.

Earl Whitehill, Indians — Fanned last batter to end Yankee rally with tying run on second, and save 7-6 victory.

Jim Bottomley, Browns — Hit homer driving in three runs in 9-6 victory over Athletics.

Arky Vaughan, Pirates — Belted double and three singles and batted in two runs in 8-3 win over Phillies.

Bill Hallahan, Reds—Held Bees to nine hits and fanned four in 5-3 win.

Roxie Lawson, Tigers — Pitched seven-hit ball for 4-2 victory over Senators.

Extends Pruning Limit

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 8 (AP)—George M. Trautman, president of the American Association, announced yesterday that the deadline for pruning the squads from 25 to 20 men had been extended to May 22 from May 12. Continued rains, causing postponement of more than a score of games during the first three weeks of the season, have prevented managers from getting a definite line on their young talent, and the loop prexy said that fact caused the league directors to extend the limit for slashing the squads.

Hiestand Wins Doubles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 8—Joseph Hiestand of Hillsboro, Ohio, won the doubles clay-target championship of America yesterday at the traps of the New York A. C., at Travers Island, with a card of 98-98. He held the title in 1935 by scoring 190 out of a possible 200; but lost it last year to W. S. Beaver of Berwyn, Penna.

Italy Wins Two

ROME, May 8 (AP)—Italy's Davis Cup tennis players won both opening singles matches in the second round series with Monaco today. Vanni Canepele defeated Medicin, 6—0, 6—1, 6—0, and Giorgio de Stefani conquered V. Landau, 6—2, 6—0, 6—3.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	9	4	.692
Toronto	9	5	.643
Buffalo	7	4	.636
Syracuse	7	5	.583
Jersey City	6	6	.500
Montreal	5	7	.417
Rochester	5	7	.417
Baltimore	1	11	.083

Result May 7

Rochester 9, Jersey City 3.

College Baseball Results

Arnold 15, Pra... 5
Boston 5, New Hampshire 2.
C. C. N. Y. 6, N. Y. U. 5.
Drew 16, Johns Hopkins 2.
George Washington 10, West Virginia 4.
Hampden-Sydney 7, Haverford 2.
Indiana 6, Michigan 5.
Maryland 4, Washington C. 3.
Middlebury 7, Williams 5.
Mount St. Mary's 8, Loyola 3.
Northwestern 4, Minnesota 0.
Springfield 6, Boston College 5.
Trinity 15, Conn. State 4.

College Track Results

Haverford 65 2-3, Swarthmore 60 1-3.
Trinity 72, Conn. State 54.
Washington 85½, Oregon State 42⅛.

Cronin Leads Red Sox Club To First Place

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Winners in seven of their 10 engagements to date, the Boston Red Sox this morning held undisputed possession of first place in the American League standing. They accomplished this advancement by beating the White Sox, 5 to 3, for their fourth straight triumph.

The story of Boston's climb to the top of the American League can be explained in two words—Joe Cronin. Back at shortstop after almost an entire season of inactivity in 1936, the hustling Californian is providing the spark to a winning combination. He apparently is as great as ever, hitting the ball at a .409 clip and fielding with a brilliance that was lacking on his limited appearances in the infield last year.

Cronin, judging by his past record, is strictly a playing manager. Unless Joe can be in that lineup regularly to keep his team mates on their toes, first place is out of the question. But with their pilot staging one of the outstanding "comebacks" of the current season, it is impossible to count them out of the flag race.

Offense Failed

Last year Cronin had sensational pitching—almost the best in the American League. With Bob Grove and Wes Ferrell leading the way, the Boston hurling staff produced an effectiveness that should have left the club higher than sixth place. The main reason for its failure to maintain a first-division pace, however, was the inability of Cronin's batting attack to function properly. Probably the loss of Joe himself was chiefly responsible.

This season the situation has changed. The pitching is still there, with Grove and Ferrell working regularly and Johnny Marcum staging a successful comeback. Also, the Boston offense has assumed dangerous proportions, and with both departments working smoothly together, the Yankees, Tigers and Indians must realize they are engaged in an interesting struggle for the championship.

The power of the Red Sox is apparent on the individual batting list. Rick Ferrell, the dependable catcher, is sporting a robust .459 average and has been behind the plate in every game. Cronin, after yesterday's triumph in Chicago, stood at .409, with 18 hits in 44 attempts. His runs-batted-in total was 10, one less than Frank Higgins, who was hitting .333.

Cramer At .350

Behind Cronin came Roger Cramer at .350. Rog, incidentally, appears headed for his best season since arriving in the American League. Almada, Higgins and Doerr follow, all with averages well above the .300 level. Doerr's second base play has been sensational and his hitting far above expectations. He looks like one of the "finds" of 1937.

It was Grove, after a forced layoff of several days, who pitched for the Red Sox yesterday, gaining his initial victory of the year. Higgins drove in three of Boston's five runs. Over in Cleveland, the Indians halted a late Yankee rally and finished on the long end of a 7-to-6 score. The Tigers beat Washington, 4 to 2, with Lawson pitching seven-hit ball and Gehringell hitting a homer. At St Louis, the Browns triumphed over Philadelphia, 9 to 6.

The National League standing remained unchanged yesterday. Brooklyn ended Chicago's six-game winning streak, 12 to 1. Four crucial errors aided the Giants in defeating the Cardinals, 8 to 2. The Pirates tightened their grip on first place, beating the Phillies, 8 to 3. Bill Hallahan hurled Cincinnati to a triumph in Boston, 5 to 3.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	10	3	.769
St. Louis	8	5	.615
New York	8	6	.571
Chicago	7	7	.500
Boston	7	8	.467
Philadelphia	6	9	.400
Brooklyn	6	9	.400
Cincinnati	4	9	.308

Results May 7

Cincinnati 5, Boston 3.
Pittsburgh 8, Philadelphia 3.
New York 8, St. Louis 2.
Brooklyn 13, Chicago 1.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	7	3	.700
Detroit	9	4	.692
New York	8	5	.615
Philadelphia	6	5	.545
Cleveland	6	5	.545
St. Louis	4	7	.364
Washington	4	9	.308
Chicago	3	9	.250

Results May 7

Boston 5, Chicago 3.
Detroit 4, Washington 2.
Cleveland 7, New York 6.
St. Louis 9, Philadelphia 6.

France Cleans Up

PARIS, May 8 (AP)—France led Norway two matches to none at the end of the first day's play in the second round of their Davis Cup series today. After Bernard Destremeau had put France in the lead with a 6—0, 6—3, 6—3 singles victory over F. Jenssen of Norway, Marcel Bernard made it a clean sweep for the Tricolor by winning his singles encounter from Norway's D. Bjurstedt, 2—6, 6—1, 6—0, 6—0.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	23	12	.657
San Francisco	20	13	.606
San Diego	20	15	.571
Los Angeles	19	15	.559
Seattle	17	15	.531
Oakland	13	21	.382
Portland	12	20	.375
Missions	11	24	.314

Results May 7

Missions 7, Los Angeles 3.
Los Angeles 6, Missions 5.
San Francisco 10, San Diego 2.
Oakland 5, Sacramento 1.
Sacramento 1, Oakland 0.
Seattle at Portland (Postponed).

Lafayette Signs McGaughey

EASTON, Penna., May 8 (AP)—George L. McGaughey, of West Pittston, Penna., has been named assistant to E. E. (Hooks) Mylin, recently appointed football coach at Lafayette College.

Giants Recall Madjeski

NEW YORK, May 8 (AP)—The New York Giants recalled Catcher Eddie Madjeski from their Jersey City farm yesterday. He replaces Roy Spencer, sold recently to Brooklyn.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

American Tennis Invasion Starts

With the sailing of Alice I. Marble, women's singles champion of the United States, for England this week, the American lawn tennis invasion of that country for 1937 began. In a few days H. Ellsworth Vines and Frederick J. Perry will sail for Europe to engage in an exhibition tour which is expected to take in a number of countries, and within a month it is the hope of the United States Lawn Tennis Association to ship the members of its Davis Cup team abroad for the purpose of meeting the European zone winner in the match which will determine what country will challenge England for the right to hold the trophy in 1937. If the Americans do win from Australia, the last of this month, it will mean that four or five American men players will be in the party and all of them will no doubt play in the all-England matches at Wimbledon in addition to the Davis Cup matches. Should the United States lose to Australia, however, how many American men players may go to England to play at Wimbledon cannot be foretold at this time. Some will undoubtedly go, including J. Donald Budge, who, with Baron Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm of Germany are now the ranking favorites to win the All-England singles in succession to Perry, who resigned his title to become a professional.

Staff Photo
Alice I. Marble

Miss Marble's First Try

It will be recalled that last year Miss Marble made one of the most remarkable comebacks ever known in amateur sports when she returned to the game after the absence of a year and won the United States singles championship by defeating Helen Hull Jacobs at Forest Hills. When Miss Marble was forced to quit the game in 1934, it was generally expected that she would not again try to win a big tournament; but 1936 found her back on the courts and she proved that her game is of championship class. Last year she did not compete at Wimbledon; in fact, this year's invasion will be her very first. Just now her most serious opponent appears to be Miss Jacobs, who won the all-England title for the first time last year. It is seldom that a player making his or her first appearance at Wimbledon has come through to the championship, so that few will be surprised if Miss Marble fails to win this year. But if Budge and Miss Marble and Miss Jacobs represent Uncle Sam there this summer, it will take super-tennis to keep the men's and women's singles titles from making a trip across the Atlantic Ocean.

* * *

Who's Who in the Majors

Harold "Speed" Johnson's new Who's Who in the Major Leagues is now available to baseball fans. It includes the complete records of practically every big-league player and executive, as well as special articles by Ford Frick, president of the National League, and William Harridge, prexy of the American. A new feature of this edition is a full page of autographs of the leading stars in both circuits. Brief sketches of former stars are also included, as well as official pitching, batting, fielding, World Series, all-Star Game and club records.

English Women's Bowls Presented New Trophy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A silver cup, to mark her election as President in the Coronation year, has been presented by Mrs. Kingston of Gravesend, to the English Women's Bowls Association. It will be held by the winners of a "triples" competition, a popular form of play among the ladies.

The E. W. B. A. now boasts 6000 enthusiastic members and last year more than half of them participated in tournaments sponsored by the association. It is learned that plans are already being discussed for a possible visit by an E. W. B. A. team to United States of America and Canada next year.

College Golf Results

Harvard 8, Williams 1.
Holy Cross 9, Brown 0.
Tufts 7, Boston College 2.
Yale 8, Dartmouth 1.

Sandlotters Play In $100,000 Park

HOUSTON, Texas, May 8 (AP)—Amateur baseball has become a night sport in a $100,000 setting here. The sandlotters play under lights in the old Texas league park which the city recreation department and the public schools bought for $100,000 10 years ago.

The park, used for baseball 30 years before the amateur game became a night sport, was renovated and equipped with modern lighting by the Houston Amateur federation.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	12	4	.750
Toledo	10	8	.556
Minneapolis	9	9	.500
Columbus	8	8	.500
Indianapolis	7	9	.438
Louisville	7	10	.412
Kansas City	6	7	.462
St. Paul	5	9	.357

Results May 7

Columbus 15, Minneapolis 13.
Toledo 13, St. Paul 5.
Kansas City 9, Louisville 4.
Milwaukee 5, Indianapolis 4.

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Entertainment That Enriches the Child

Parents—Teachers
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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Aims of Junior Programs, Inc.

Its Motto: 'Only the Best Is Good Enough for Children'

By Margaret Lloyd
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A long-drawn "Oh-o-o-o" of regret that it was over greeted the final curtain when Collodi's "Pinocchio," transposed from book to ballet, was presented one morning at the Peabody Playhouse in Boston.

On the way out a tiny girl, her face incandescent beneath flaxen hair, made the penetrating comment, "I liked Pinocchio best because he really wanted the truth." Her mother said 'Sh" and furtively looked around her. Her brother, a foot and a half taller, but, to himself, years bigger, pulled down the brim of her little Jaeger hat and ruffled the collar of her little Jaeger coat as if to say, "Pooh, we keep such things to ourselves." But the tiny girl was ignited by the fire of artistic experience and must express her response to it. I know how she felt, don't you?

These were privileged children who had come with their mothers or other guardians to see what amounted to a test performance for club or school committees to decide on for future presentation. They knew their Pinocchio.

Commonplaceness Not Harmless

How many average children know Pinocchio as well as they know—say, Shirley Temple? How many average mothers, busy with bread-and-butter problems, think that a "harmless movie" at the Neighborhood Cinema will take care of all their child's entertainment needs? How many realize that harmlessness may include commonplaceness and that children have a natural preference for the best in entertainment and a natural love of art? How many, realizing all this, can afford to indulge their tastes?

It is the aim of the organization that sponsored this production, known as Junior Programs, Inc., to reach the average child—with entertainment that is deep experience instead of casual pastime—and at a purely nominal fee. To this end, they work with parent-teacher affiliations, women's clubs, occasionally a Junior League branch and often the public schools. Thus, a series of three or four programs arranged through a local public school and given after school hours in the afternoon, may cost the child as little as 50 cents for the lot.

The choregraphy of the ballet "Pinocchio" was composed by Edwin Strawbridge, who dances the title role, assisted by Lisa Parnova as the Fairy with the Blue Hair. There are 10 dancers in the cast. The settings and costumes are imaginative. A small orchestra contributes descriptive accompaniment to the action.

A narrator also assists, rendering the dialogue for the characters, "who, being animals and a puppet," she tells the children, "cannot talk for themselves, so I will do it for them." One wonders just how much the children would receive from the music, dancing and miming alone, and if perhaps it might not be a fuller experience without an adult making points for them.

Now this Pinocchio is not the Pinocchio one unleashes from the covers of a book, when one is stretched flat on the nursery floor and all the walls and ceiling vanished into a private fairyland. People in books are never quite the same or quite as satisfactory anywhere else. It is a different Pinocchio. But it is a stimulating one. For it provides a basis of comparison with another person's conception, a link in a chain of interpretations—in plays, in illustrations, and so on—to the informed child. It introduces a beloved literary character to the uninformed. And it brings the blithe munificence of ballet dancing and amusing mime to all. In a dozen subtler ways it quickens the child's perceptions while he is just having a good time.

Other Types Of Programs

Humperdinck's opera, "Hänsel and Gretel," is another entertainment on the Junior Programs list. Josephine Antoine, now of the Metropolitan Opera Company, was the first Dew Fairy in this production, and John Gurney, also of the Metropolitan, was the first Father. Only professional singers and musicians of high standard are employed. (It may be difficult, when you have taken your and your neighbors' children to this opera till its burnish has been dulled for you by repetition, to remember that there is a glory upon it, freshly created at each new performance to a child.)

Other Junior Programs entertainments are: "Stories in Black and White," by Robert Alden Reaser, who draws swift brush and ink sktches on a strip of paper 20 feet long, illustrating perhaps Debussy's "La Boite à Joujoux," or some other musical composition for children, played by Bernice Dalziel, pianist; Sue Hasting's Marionettes in "Robin Hood" or "Snow White"; instrumental concerts by Russell Ames Cook, who has so successfully conducted children's concerts in Cambridge for the past three years; the Jitney Players in "Adventures in Oz"; an illustrated bird talk, travel lecture or exploration film to drum up interest among the older boys.

Possibilities for Next Season

Mr. Strawbridge and Miss Parnova have an alternate dance program of divertissements—"Golliwog's Cakewalk," "The Little White Donkey," "The Eagle" and other short pieces. Mr. Strawbridge is thinking of doing a second storybook ballet for next season. For this, Kenneth Grahame's "The Wind in the Willows" is an underrated masterpiece that deserves being brought out of its long submergence under showier but less charming children's stories. Or "Little Black Sambo" would be delightful. But no doubt Mr. Strawbridge will decide upon something quite different, something even more suitable to ballet form.

A new play, "The Reward of the Sun God," based on a legend of the Hopi Indians, is also under consideration for next season.

Junior Programs, Inc., is an outgrowth of the National Music League's department for children's concerts. When the concerts began to include other than musical entertainments, they reorganized under the new name. The organization is now operating in 12 eastern states and at present extends its activities westward as far as Illinois and southward as far as West Virginia. It hopes to expand in area covered, and in breadth and variety of entertainment projects. It hopes to develop entertainment values that will enrich childhood the country over. "Only the best is good enough for children" is its motto.

Scenes From the Programs for Children Put on by Junior Programs, Inc., in Various Parts of New England and Elsewhere. These Photographs Were Taken at Peabody Playhouse, Boston. Upper Row: Left—Bly Ruskay as Raggedy Ann. Right—Playground Scene in "Pinocchio." Lower Row: Left—Cecile Sherman as Gretel in "Hansel and Gretel." Right—Edwin Strawbridge as Pinocchio

Eight Graders Try New Tests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Akron, Ohio

"Henry bought a used automobile for $55. He paid $10 down and is to pay the rest in nine equal payments. How much will each payment be?"

More than 4000 eighth-grade students in Akron schools worked over a series of problems like this recently in a number of "practical problem or achievement tests,' aimed to help them in their forthcoming high school studies.

The idea is a new one, according to Harold Vincent, director of research of the public schools here, who says that the tests for grade pupils are designed to show in what studies in high school Johnnie or Mary will be most proficient, and in which studies they may be expected to have trouble.

"If we find, for instance, that a child in his last year of grade school is woefully weak in mathematics, we advise him probably not to undertake courses in geometry and algebra immediately upon entering high, but to continue with his straight math courses," said the director.

"Similarly if a child is found to be weak in the classical subjects, we advise him to concentrate less on the languages and possibly to select vocational English instead of classical English in his high school plan.

"This year, for the first time, we are turning all of these tests over to the advisers in the various high schools, so that they may have a record of the child's work in grade school to aid them in advising that pupil when he gets to high school.

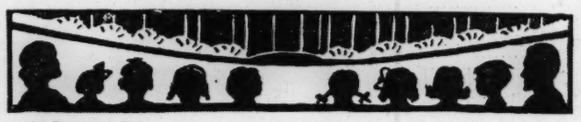
"Thus the work of the two schools the elementary and the high, is more closely co-ordinated than ever before."

The tests also work both ways, Mr. Vincent pointed out. "If we find from these tests that a large number of pupils from a certain grade school are weak in mathematics, we look into the matter and possibly try to bring the standard of the mathematics courses in that school up to the norm of the other grade schools in the city," he said.

The tests in themselves are very interesting. Section one, for instance, asks the youngsters to understand the opposite of words like "buy," "whole," "gain," "divide," "credit, "principal." A list of selections is offered.

Some of the mathematics problems are real stickers. "Mary missed five problems in a test and did 75 per cent of them correctly. How many problems were in the test?" read one question. Another read, "A house valued at $8000 was insured for 75 per cent of its value. The rate of insurance was 25 cents per $100. What was the amount of the premium?"

"In the old days a pupil went into high school absolutely without any background, so far as the high school teachers knew. One pupil was treated just like another pupil—given the same lessons and expected to react in the same fashion. Now, the pupils, even at an early age, are discovering their peculiar bents—and even planning what they want to do in life," said Mr. Vincent. "With this knowledge they can frequently shape their whole future career."



Junior Programs, Inc.

A Teachers' Co-operative

Deals in Materials and Ideas for Class Projects

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Twelve years ago a small group of teachers united in order to promote better educational practice by sharing their experiences, studies, and plans. Their "plant" consisted of a desk and a cupboard in an Industrial Arts classroom. Now they occupy an entire apartment at 519 West 121st Street, New York City, and are known as the Industrial Arts Co-operative Service.

Its growth has kept pace with the rapid progress of the co-operative plan in business as evidenced by co-operative stores, co-operative gas stations and even co-operative towns. But this is said to be the first co-operative working for mutual aid in a professional field, where the exchange of ideas is as important as the exchange of commodities and commodities serve as a means to carry out these ideas.

Both Directions And Materials

This Co-operative Service deals in special materials not purchasable elsewhere, for which there is evident need. A teacher, for instance, who desires materials and directions for presenting the woolen industry to her class will find them here. She may purchase a study of wool and woolen cloth from early to modern times, with instructions for working out the various spinning and weaving processes. A set of pictures may be had, showing wool from sheep shearing to yarn making. Packages of raw wool may be bought, also cards for carding wool, a little spinster and simple looms.

Children learn by doing, and happy is the child who can take home a mat, the fibers of which he has washed, carded, spun, dyed and woven. Moreover he has acquired a feeling for the development of the industrial processes and the co-operation of workers, and this feeling may in time grow into real understanding of the interdependence of peoples throughout the world. Far-sighted teachers are emphasizing the co-operative idea in these studies.

To Illustrate Silk Raising

The raising of silk worms is an especially interesting activity for the schoolroom. The "Co-op" can furnish silkworm eggs, cocoons, a miniature Japanese reel for reeling the silk from the cocoon.

The domestic arts and crafts of Colonial times are well covered. There are directions for making bayberry candles, dyes, linens; or one may learn how to make a Colonial tin lantern.

Fascinating equipment for nature study and science may be found there; ant houses, bird charts and bird books.

A popular member of the organization is the stand-patter doll. A resourceful teacher invented it as an aid to the study of history, geography and social science. Its body is of strong wire, its head and hands of wooden beads. Its lead feet enable it to "stand-pat" on table or shelf. Perhaps the subject of study is China. The blank wooden head acquires shiny black hair and oriental features. The I. A. C. S. can provide studies and patterns for authentic costumes as well as an abundance of suggestions for carrying out the project.

Musical Instruments And Material to Make Them

In accord with the progressive idea that children gain a more intimate pleasure from their early experiences with music if they can make their own instruments, the "Co-op" has a store of materials for such activities. There are illustrated studies on Indian drums, flutes, gourd rattles. Also the instruments themselves, brightly decorated, may be bought there. They have inviting suggestions that will lure a child to make the Pipes of Pan. And there is a replica of a Palestinian flute such as the shepherds used in Bible times.

The co-operative motive animates all phases of the service. The work is carried on by four paid workers and many volunteers. There are no financial profits in the organization. It is without capital or endowment, membership fees serving as capital for promoting needed services. The difference between retail and wholesale cost takes care of overhead expense. The studies, plans and devices are contributed by the members, having been worked out in their own classrooms or as the result of research.

The teacher who is seeking to free herself from stereotyped methods, who is reaching out for a more cultural approach to her daily practice will find help and inspiration at the Industrial Arts Co-operative Service.

Look for
Camp Advertisements
on the
Children's and Young Folks' Pages Each
MONDAY and THURSDAY

Perhaps She Is Imaginative

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Iowa

Dear Editor:

Parents are reluctant to think a child is telling untruths. Many make some allowance for the young child's active imagination and think they will easily get over the tall tales they constantly tell. But we found we had a serious problem confronting us when we heard of the distress one elaborately decorated tale our daughter told brought to an older person. Then we began to think out a way to curb her liking for adding to or taking off or even making a big story out of nothing.

We found the child was honest in little transactions. She never denied any wrong thing she did and was frank and fair in discussing it; we found she played games on the playground as fair and as square as any child there; she did not cheat in her school work and she often discussed all sorts of problems openly and intelligently with both her parents. But we knew that her imagination was gradually leading her into the realm where she did not seem to distinguish between truth and fiction.

We discarded the idea of bringing her into the cruel limelight of suspicion and open censure because we feared it would lead her to greater faults. Then one of her teachers gave her a leading part in the smaller children's class play and her happiness at being a princess in the play led us to a surprisingly good solution of our problem with her. It was true we could hardly bring her down to earth as she practiced that part. She went around her small duties at home as though such menial tasks were far below her princess character. When we sat on the porch in the evening she amused us with her exaggerated statements about the moon and the heavens. Her tones bore unmistakable sounds of the princess character but all the time she never made up much in the way of fiction about real people now.

"She is finding her imaginative outlet in being such a lovely character as this play princess," I said to her father, "but maybe it will be hard for her to return to real life after the play is over."

But when she found she had really played her part well and, as her teacher told her, understood the character well, I suggested she try writing out a simple play herself. I felt she could write down as foolish and unreliable statements as she wished on paper, as they would only find the light of day in her own family. How eagerly she went to work. And as a contrast to the princess play, she wanted to write one where a poor peasant boy had the leading part. But the strange part to us was that she wanted to make her boy real to life. She began to read some about peasants and stories with peasant boys as characters. Simple little stories, to be sure, but she wanted her play to be honest and true to life. After the little tale was written she got some other children in and rehearsed the play. Of course, she wished to play the main character, but as the other children were willing, we let her do it, hoping she would act out her imagination instead of letting it run riot on real people's affairs.

We urged her to write letters, too, as she happened to have several cousins at distant parts and some little acquaintances who had moved away. We looked these letters over and if there was a statement that was too inaccurate to be sent we insisted the letter be written over again. She soon learned to stick to facts or let it be known if she was writing her own fancies. We got her a small typewriter and she began many stories, but her imagination ran out on many of them. With all this opportunity thrust upon her to write and act fiction, it somehow brought her imagination into focus and entirely corrected her fault of not being careful when her weird tales involved real people.

Later her practice in acting and writing helped her in her school work and she does not realize even today that it was a distinct plan of her parents to get her out of what neighbors and even friends felt was an untruthful habit to be much lamented. (Mrs.) C. R.

Radio Listeners Puncture Myth

In the next 500 words I will describe the puncturing of a myth of modern broadcasting. . . . What is this myth? You will find it wearing various guises. You will find both broadcasters and educators accepting it:

Briefly, the myth asks you to believe that, "The majority of the American people want entertainment from their radios—they do not want education." Sometimes you find it couched differently. Prominent educators will say, "Of course we realize that educational programs can never be as popular as 'Amos and Andy' or Rudy Vallee, but they appeal to the minority and that minority should be served."

That myth, that conviction, that assumption . . . has been slain in the last nine months . . . by the combined strength of 300,000 American radio listeners.

Little did these 300,000 listeners realize that they were killing a modern myth when they wrote to the United States Office of Education. They thought they were writing in response to broadcasts presented by the Educational Radio Project, but their letters, flowing into Washington in an ever-increasing flood—10,000, 15,000, 20,000 per week—have introduced a new fact in American broadcasting, namely, that the public for education on the air is probably as large as it is for entertainment!

By what right can this claim be made? Three hundred thousand is small beside 4,200,000 letters recently received on a soap series. It is small beside the other records established by many commercial concerns. Yet 300,000 letters is probably more listener mail than any sustaining educational program not created by network broadcasters has yet rolled in. Considering the fact that prizes were not offered, it is very heavy. Few if any sustaining programs on NBC, CBS, or MBS can show listener response anywhere near that of the five network programs now being presented by the Office of Education.

What does this prove? It proves that millions of Americans want educational programs prepared to meet public tastes and interests. To those who have examined this flood of letters, there is clear evidence that educational programs, adequately financed and skillfully produced, can compete with any entertainment programs on the air. This evidence challenges the moss-covered assumption that the public demand is solely for entertainment and issues a clarion call for a new definition of "public interest, convenienee, and necessity."—William Dow Boutwell, in Education by Radio.

Looking Out

Across the street from my house,
A service station stands,
As I lie in bed at night
I see its glowing yellow light,
And the long, slim shadows
Lying across the street.

Glenn Jack, aged 12
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is invited to a new series of pictorial advertisements showing student life at The Principia. This series begins Wednesday, May 12, and continues during the summer in the Weekly Magazine Section of the Monitor. Other Principia advertisements appear every Tuesday and Saturday, throughout the year, on the Educational Page.
The PRINCIPIA
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The Players Come To Our Village

EVERY year, in the first sunny days of spring, a small yellow play-bill flaps on the door of the village shop. The draught sends it fluttering, like a yellow finger beckoning. Everyone, whether laden with parcels or not, stoops to read.

"In the Legion Hall, on May-the-something, a performance will be given of 'Arms and the Man'" — or "Yellow Sands" — or some such title.

"There!" ejaculates little Miss Trippett, who dearly loves a play. "That's what the next concert's called, is it? There! We knew it was called something."

* * *

"THE CONCERT" IS the name given affectionately by the village to anything in the nature of a dramatic performance. In that respect, the most eminent playwrights take no precedence over the school entertainment of prize recitations and part-songs. Almost, it might be admitted, under the same heading is included the election film, which in the village square displays from the back of a motor-van the laudable activities of some political party.

Every year, as the yellow play-bill makes its appearance, the village is agog with excitement.

The carpenter, Mr. Cope, neglects the book-cases he is making for the schoolhouse in order to assist with the scenery. He is also the prop-man, and in that capacity his genius for "making do" is unsurpassed.

"I couldn't find naught for that th'ur gre't fireplace," he will say. "But th'ur 'is 'n old kitchen stove in Mr. Mulliner's back yard as 'd likely 'do,' with a bit of that th'ur red crinkly paper—"

Mr. Cope is assured that that will not "do," and is furnished with sketches of a baronial fireplace from which he produces a remarkable likeness.

* * *

MRS. BOOTLE AT the Post Office is voluble with pleasure, as one after another of the visiting members of the cast arrives at the cottage on the hill and comes to buy postcard views of the village.

"Why, I remember you from last year," she exclaims. "You're maybe going to play the heroine this time?"

The new recruit to the amateur dramatic company, who had had a one-line part the year before, goes out exalted with this unexpected taste of fame.

With the first gathering of dusk on "May-the-something," the lights spring out in the little hall and a few enthusiasts assemble at the gate to watch the arrival of the members of the cast.

* * *

MR. COPE IS already in possession of the stage, surrounded by an army of helpers.

"There's a huge hole in the scenery here," a voice cries.

"A bit o' canvas," soothes Mr. Cope. "That's all that wants. No one won't ever notice from the front of th'ouse." Mr. Cope has already picked up the correct theatrical phraseology.

"Where is the high-backed chair?" the Stage Manager demands.

"It slipped my mind to go and fetch it," replies Mr. Cope placidly; "but I thought as how you'd make do with Mrs. Cope's horse-hair sofa, it being a bit ancient—"

A car is hurriedly despatched to the cottage on the hill for the correct "period piece."

* * *

FINALLY THE BELL rings, the curtain rises, and the play begins. From first to last, there is no doubt as to its success. The first joke is met with a ripple of laughter; the first appearance of a familiar face is greeted with applause. The village has once more taken the play and players to its capacious heart.

No one minds when the stove in the hall waxes hotter and hotter, so that one half of the audience has to change sides with the other. No one clamors when Mr. Cope's dimmer for the lamps is so effective that it blocks the view of everyone at the back of the auditorium. The "villain's" hat is knocked off by a beam across the stage, and the "house" rocks with laughter. When the heroine, negotiating the high step which is the only means of access to the stage, trips at the last moment and is precipitated half a scene too early into the arms of the hero, she is cheered to the rafters.

* * *

THEN IT IS all over, and the applause thunders against the final "curtain." The players and audience stand facing each other, divided here by no barrier of footlights. The little piano rattles out bravely, and someone makes a speech on one side of the hall, and someone makes a speech on the other side of the hall, and all is laughter and congratulation.

The village goes home to bed and the artists remove their trappings, while Mr. Cope reluctantly dismantles his handiwork. One by one the lights go out down the village street and the Hall is shut down, like a little black box stripped of its brightness.

Over the high downs, the stars are out. The wind blowing from the meadows is sweet with the scent of cowslips, as if summer has really come at last, ushered in by the "Performance on May-the-something."

P. F. W.

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A PREHISTORIC ROCK ENGRAVING, IN HABETER, FEZZAN, AFRICA

THROUGH the systematic exploration of Leo Frobenius and his colleagues, more and more examples of prehistoric art are being brought to light. For many years expeditions have gone into Africa, sought new sources, and substantiated Mr. Frobenius' theory that prehistoric men moved southward after the Ice Age, carrying two separate cultures with them.

Fezzan, which lies in Africa, south of Tripolitania, has rock pictures and rock engravings of the styles of both cultures. One culture depicted people, active in the hunt or in some other group activity; the other devoted its artistic energies to portraying animals. The latter portrayals were, no doubt, associated with primitive belief in hunting magic.

This rock picture (from In Habeter, Fezzan) is an engraving executed with remarkable vivacity. The rock engravings are outline pictures, with cut or incised contours. With the passage of time, erosion may alter the surface character and even enhance the sculptural quality of the pictures. The engraving shows the four ostriches in typical posture, and it does this with animation. The prehistoric animal portrait is imagery, resulting from keen observation of the model and concise indication of contours. Due to the tireless efforts of artists of the expeditions, many thousands of facsimiles have been made revealing as literally as is possible the pictures and surfaces, the colors, weathering and deterioration. This is a photograph of one of the facsimiles, shown in a comprehensive exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

One need not be a prehistorian to enjoy the beauty of these rock portrayals, for they possess the qualities of vitality in design which we have come to expect in the art of any significant cultural era. While few of us may have the opportunity to see the originals, the valuable facsimiles are being made and they will be kept at Frankfort-am-Main in the prehistoric Reichsfelsbildergalerie.

DOROTHY ADLOW

A Fact That Sounds Like Myth

A MYTH can sometimes sound like a fact. Down in our Button Field at South Hadley we have a fact that sounds like a myth.

Among the tall tales that are told to freshmen, the existence of the Button Field is the most difficult saga to put across. Even when freshmen are taken out to the field and allowed to pick up specimens, they still suspect the upper-classmen of sowing the buttons there. . . .

The frost brings them to the surface, the wind blows the sand, and although buttons have been picked up for going on fifty years, there are many of them gleaming white and fair on the face of the land today. Miss Caroline Boardman Greene, of the class of '89, our former Registrar, tells me that when she was a student the Button Field was fresh enough so that everybody knew its secret. And Miss Turner says that she and a party of walking companions once caught another field in the very act of becoming enriched with buttons. Miss Greene, Miss Turner, and Mr. Asa Kinney all gave me the same explanation of the field; and Mr. Kinney introduced me to the daughter of the former owner, whose story of her father's cultivation of the field confirms that of my other authorities.

In the first place, we must regretfully 'debunk' the most popular explanation—the button factory idea. We used to be told that a button factory burned down, spilling its buttons over the field. . . .

No. There have been plenty of button factories in the region—witness Pearl City—but never one in the Button Field. The buttons came from a paper mill where they made paper from rags in Holyoke.

The rags had many buttons on them when they reached the mill. These had to be removed. The buttons, with a certain residue of shredded rag-material, were all mixed up together in great wads of waste. The owner of the field believed that the waste would make good fertilizer. Therefore he was notified whenever the mill had accumulated enough waste to make a big cartload. Down to the mill in Holyoke would go his two-horse cart to collect the waste. In each cartload would be a great wealth of buttons. It was the waste material that was desired as fertilizer, but the buttons came along too. Several times a year for a good many years the cartloads would be brought up and spread on the fields. . . .

In the spring of 1936, a classmate of mine took her freshman daughter to view the Button Field. I was invited to go along. My friend's daughter's reaction was ideal. Those buttons never had been there over night. Her mother and I were capable of anything. We might have fooled the romantic freshman of an earlier age, but not the realistic freshman of today.

Greatly pleased to have her run so true to form, we strolled on in search of flowers and forgot the Button Field. I was looking at a blossom of painted cup not far from a flowering patch of sheep laurel, when there in the roots of the laurel patch was a big old button confronting me, head on. Casually I called our freshman. Instructively I pointed out the sheep laurel; the painted cup. Then I asked her if she saw anything peculiar in the moss under the laurel bushes. Even while I was speaking she spied it, independently, the big discolored button standing like a miniature target in the sunset light.

'Button, button, who's got the—' and she snatched it up as a souvenir, really convinced at last. She saw that her mother and I could hardly have planted that button. Only the years would have threaded it with moss and wedged its rim against a laurel root in just that way.—FRANCES LESTER WARNER, in "On a New England Campus." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The Happy Boblink

THE happiest bird of our spring, however, and one that rivals the European lark in my estimation, is the Boblincon, or Boblink, as he is commonly called. He arrives at that choice portion of our year, which, in this latitude, answers to the description of the month of May, so often given by the poets. With us, it begins about the middle of May, and lasts until nearly the middle of June. Earlier than this, winter is apt to return on its traces, and to blight the opening beauties of the year; and later than this, begin the parching, and panting, and dissolving heats of summer. But in this genial interval, nature is in all her freshness and fragrance, "the rains are over and gone, the flowers appear upon the earth, the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in the land." The trees are now in their fullest foliage and brightest verdure; the woods are gay with the clustered flowers of the laurel; the air is perfumed by the sweet-brier and the wild rose; the meadows are enamelled with clover-blossoms; while the young apple, the peach, and the plum, begin to swell, and the cherry to glow, among the green leaves.

This is the chosen season of revelry of the Boblink. He comes amidst the pomp and fragrance of the season; his life seems all sensibility and enjoyment, all song and sunshine. He is to be found in the soft bosoms of the freshest and sweetest meadows; and is most in song, when the clover is in blossom. He perches on the topmost twig of a tree, or on some long flaunting weed, and as he rises and sinks with the breeze, pours forth a succession of rich tinkling notes; crowding one upon another, like the outpouring melody of the skylark, and possessing the same rapturous character.—From "Wolfert's Roost and Other Papers," by WASHINGTON IRVING.

Freedom, Man's Birthright

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DURING the last hundred years much has been done to eliminate the practice of slavery, until today there are but comparatively few parts of the world where this practice is carried on. The growth in the understanding and appreciation of the rights of the individual has been a gradual process, but, generally speaking, the world has now come to recognize that human bondage is not in accord with Christian civilization; and the elimination of this evil is a forward step in the progress of mankind.

But a slavery to which all mankind is subjected, a slavery which is limiting, harsh, and remorseless, is the bondage to the beliefs of the flesh—sin, sickness, disease, and death. Many afflicted ones have rebelled at the chains of suffering which have bound them; but so complete and universal has been the enslavement to mortal belief that for centuries men have sought in vain for a way to freedom from these evils. Then, suddenly and wonderfully, like a great light shining in the darkness, came Christian Science, opening the eyes of men, revealing that there is no necessity for such enslavement, showing humanity the way to freedom, the way whereby the fetters of sin, disease, and all discord may be destroyed.

In Christian Science we learn that the cause of sickness, disease, and sin is mental, and the proof of this is found when healing is effected through a change of consciousness, thought being lifted from a belief of man as sinful, living in a discordant, material body, to the realization of the real man as incorporeal, spiritual, sinless, harmonious, and eternal, the image and likeness of God, divine Mind, forever expressing the divine nature in health, purity, holiness, and love. When we learn to think rightly, that is, to think and know the truth about God and man; learn to gain a right apprehension of Him in whom is eternal Life, we find the false beliefs of evil disappearing from our experience, and freedom being gained.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, declares of the spiritual man (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 518): "His birthright is dominion, not subjection. He is lord of the belief in earth and heaven,—himself subordinate alone to his Maker."

Many thousands are proving these statements to be true, and great is the song of rejoicing that is constantly ascending from those earnest students of Christian Science who have found joyous freedom and release from all sorts and conditions of limitation and bondage, as witness the constant flow of testimonies appearing weekly and monthly in the Christian Science periodicals, as well as those given every Wednesday evening in Christian Science churches throughout the world.

This God-given freedom applies not only to redemption and release from sin and disease, but likewise to all phenomena of human experience. The world today seems gripped by those relentless taskmasters—selfishness and fear. Nations, vitally afraid of what other nations may do, burden themselves in piling up so-called defensive armaments; and capital and labor—this group against that—struggle for supremacy. Restlessness, discord, hatred, and resentment are kept constantly active through selfishness and fear. Yet all fear and friction, all discord in human relationships can be healed if men will only seek the divine way. Discord has no reality; it is no part of the divine order, and exists only in so-called mortal mind.

In answering the question, "Which is the great commandment in the law?" Christ Jesus declared, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind;" and he added, "And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself" (Matthew 22:36, 37, 39). Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 340), "One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfils the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself;' annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry,—whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes; annuls the curse on man, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed."

Think for a moment what a different situation would exist were all endeavoring to live according to the Golden Rule, each seeking not his own, but another's good! Capital and labor would speedily come to the realization that each is necessary to the other's prosperity and success, and they would work together with united purpose. Nations would likewise realize their interdependence, recognizing that there is room and opportunity for all in the working out of a state of harmony, whereby all mankind would be blessed and find lasting peace and security in brotherly love and mutual helpfulness. This is the practical Christianity which Jesus taught; and if men and nations would begin now to follow his teachings and example, the fetters of fear, doubt, and perplexity would quickly disappear, as mist before the rising sun.

Evil in all its phases must eventually give way before the omnipotence of infinite divine Love, for Love, God, is All, and governs all. Christian Scientists are required by Article VIII, Sect. 4 of the Church Manual to pray daily, "May Thy Word enrich the affections of all mankind, and govern them!" They are confident that this prayer is being answered, and that Love eventually will reign in every heart.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

Freiheit, des Menschen Geburtsrecht

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IN DEN letzten hundert Jahren ist viel zur Abschaffung der Sklaverei getan worden, so daß es heute nur verhältnismäßig wenig Gegenden in der Welt gibt, wo sie noch üblich ist. Das Wachstum im Verständnis und in der Anerkennung der Rechte des einzelnen ging nur allmählich vor sich; aber im allgemeinen erkennt die Welt heute, daß menschliche Knechtschaft mit christlicher Kultur nicht im Einklang steht; und die Abschaffung dieses Übels ist ein Schritt vorwärts im Fortschritt der Menschheit.

Aber eine Sklaverei, in der sich die ganze Menschheit befindet, eine Sklaverei, die begrenzend, streng und unbarmherzig ist, ist die Knechtschaft unter den Annahmen des Fleisches—Sünde, Krankheit, Siechtum und Tod. Viele Betrübte haben sich über ihre Leidensfesseln empört; aber so vollständig und allgemein ist die Unterjochung unter die sterbliche Annahme, daß die Menschen jahrhundertelang vergeblich nach einer Möglichkeit der Befreiung von diesen Übeln gesucht haben. Dann kam plötzlich und wunderbar wie ein großes Licht, das in der Finsternis scheint, die Christliche Wissenschaft und öffnete den Menschen die Augen, enthüllte, daß keine Notwendigkeit für solche Versklavung vorliegt, und zeigte der Menschheit den Weg zur Freiheit, den Weg, wodurch die Fesseln der Sünde, der Krankheit und aller Zwietracht vernichtet werden können.

In der Christlichen Wissenschaft lernen wir verstehen, daß die Ursache von Krankheit, Siechtum und Sünde mental ist, und der Beweis dafür wird gefunden, wenn die Heilung durch eine Änderung des Bewußtseins bewirkt wird, wobei das Denken von dem Glauben, daß der Mensch ein Sünder sei und in einem unharmonischen, materiellen Körper lebe, zu der Erkenntnis emporgehoben wird, daß der wirkliche Mensch unkörperlich, geistig, sündlos, harmonisch und ewig, das Bild und Gleichnis Gottes, des göttlichen Gemüts, ist, und in Gesundheit, Reinheit, Heiligkeit und Liebe ewig das göttliche Wesen ausdrückt. Wenn wir recht denken lernen, d.h. wenn wir die Wahrheit über Gott und den Menschen denken und wissen; wenn wir Ihn, in dem das ewige Leben ist, recht begreifen lernen, finden wir, daß die falschen Annahmen des Bösen aus unserer Erfahrung verschwinden und wir frei werden.

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, erklärt hinsichtlich des geistigen Menschen (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 518): „Herrschaft ist sein Geburtsrecht, nicht Unterwerfung. Er ist Herr über die Annahme von Erde und Himmel—allein seinem Schöpfer untertan".

Viele Tausende beweisen die Wahrheit dieser Erklärungen, und groß ist das Freudenlied, das beständig von jenen ernsten Christlichen Wissenschaftern emporsteigt, die freudige Freiheit und Befreiung von allen möglichen Zuständen der Begrenzung und der Knechtschaft gefunden haben. Es zeugen hiefür die vielen Zeugnisse, die sowohl wöchentlich und monatlich in den christlich-wissenschaftlichen Zeitschriften erscheinen, als auch jeden Mittwochabend in den christlich-wissenschaftlichen Kirchen in der ganzen Welt abgegeben werden.

Diese von Gott gegebene Freiheit gilt nicht nur für Erlösung und Befreiung von Sünde und Krankheit, sondern auch für alle Erscheinungen der menschlichen Erfahrung. Die heutige Welt scheint in der Gewalt der unbarmherzigen Fronvögte Selbstsucht und Furcht zu sein. Die Völker laden sich aus Furcht davor, was andere Völker wohl tun werden, durch Anhäufung sogenannter Verteidigungsrüstungen Lasten auf; und Kapital und Arbeit—eine Gruppe gegen die andere—kämpfen um die Vorherrschaft. Unruhe, Zwietracht, Haß und Rachsucht werden durch Selbstsucht und Furcht beständig lebendig erhalten. Dennoch kann alle Furcht und Reibung, aller Mißklang in menschlichen Beziehungen geheilt werden, wenn die Menschen doch nur den göttlichen Weg suchten. Mißklang hat keine Wirklichkeit; er ist kein Teil der göttlichen Ordnung und besteht nur im sogenannten sterblichen Gemüt.

Als Antwort auf die Frage: „Welches ist das vornehmste Gebot im Gesetz"? erklärte Christus Jesus: „Du sollst lieben Gott, deinen Herrn, von ganzem Herzen, von ganzer Seele und von ganzem Gemüte". Und er fügte hinzu: „Das andere aber ist ihm gleich: ‚Du sollst deinen Nächsten lieben als dich selbst'" (Matth. 22, 36. 37. 39). Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 340): „Der eine unendliche Gott, das Gute, vereinigt Menschen und Völker; richtet die Brüderschaft des Menschen auf; beendet die Kriege; erfüllt die Schriftstelle: ‚Du sollst deinen Nächsten lieben als dich selbst'; vernichtet heidnische und christliche Abgötterei—alles, was in sozialen, bürgerlichen, kriminalen, politischen und religiösen Gesetzen verkehrt ist; stellt die Geschlechter gleich; hebt den Fluch auf, der auf dem Menschen liegt, und läßt nichts übrig, was sündigen, leiden, was bestraft oder zerstört werden könnte".

Man denke nur einen Augenblick darüber nach, wie ganz anders die Lage wäre, wenn alle danach trachteten, der Goldenen Regel gemäß zu leben, wenn jeder nicht auf seinen eigenen Vorteil sondern auf den seines Nächsten bedacht wäre! Kapital und Arbeit würden bald erkennen, daß jedes zum Gedeihen und Erfolg des andern nötig ist, und sie würden mit vereintem Zweck zusammenarbeiten. Auch die Völker würden ihre gegenseitige Abhängigkeit einsehen und erkennen, daß alle Raum und Gelegenheit haben, einen Zustand der Eintracht auszuarbeiten, wodurch die ganze Menschheit gesegnet und in brüderlicher Liebe und gegenseitiger Hilfsbereitschaft dauernden Frieden und Sicherheit finden würde. Dies ist das praktische Christentum, das Jesus lehrte. Wenn nun die Menschen und die Völker anfingen, seine Lehren und sein Beispiel zu befolgen, würden die Feseln Furcht, Zweifel und Verwirrung wie Nebel vor der aufgehenden Sonne sofort verschwinden.

Das Böse muß in allen seinen Erscheinungsformen schließlich der Allmacht der unendlichen göttlichen Liebe weichen; denn die Liebe, Gott, ist das All und regiert alles. Nach Artikel VIII, Abschnitt 4 des Kirchenhandbuchs sollen die Christlichen Wissenschafter täglich beten: „Möge Dein Wort die Liebe der ganzen Menschheit bereichern und sie beherrschen!" Sie sind überzeugt, daß dieses Gebet erhört wird, und daß die Liebe schließlich in jedem Herzen herrschen wird.

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Greenwich Village Spring

MUFFLED by houses clustered close
sounded the city's cry.
I sat on a scrubby patch of grass
and looked into the sky.

Cloudless and small, the scrap of blue
was very far and square.
Surrounded by a dozen cats,
I sniffed the golden air.

The dozen cats walked round and round
or sat and washed their faces
or dainty nibbled blades of grass
or yearned for distant places.

And over a tall and russet wall
the sun looked down to see
doing our best to smell the Spring,
assorted cats and me.

FRANCES FROST

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Market Develops An Easier Trend In Dull Trading

NEW YORK, May 8 (AP)—Stocks were unable to get a foothold in today's market and many leaders slipped fractions to more than a point.

A handful of issues, notably specialties, managed to weather the trend. A few even posted new highs for the year or longer.

Steels and motors, as well as many of the rails, gave ground with little or no resistance.

It was one of the slowest sessions in a year, transfers approximating 300,000 shares.

Steels Lead Decline

Anaconda was ahead most of the two hours following disclosure this producer's net for the initial three months was the best in eight years. Poor & Co. also edged forward on its profits showing. Hudson Motors, one of the few concerns to report a setback in earnings, was off throughout.

Principal losers included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Chrysler, Yellow Truck, Douglas Aircraft, Goodrich, Homestake Mining, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Illinois Central, Southern Railway, du Pont, Skelly Oil, Texas Corp., Celanese and Paramount.

Owens-Illinois made another new year's top and Cluet-Peabody exhibited strength. On the plus side the greater part of the time were Newport Industries, Crown Cork, Anaconda and Kennecott. A shade either way were Consolidated Edison, American Telephone, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Standard Oil of N. J. and General Electric.

Bond Prices Narrow

With price swings generally narrow and mixed, rails lost a little ground in today's bond market.

This movement, however, was compensated by further moderate gains in a fair number of low yield issues, including U. S. Governments.

Top grade ratings were still responsive to a number of developments in the week pointing to a revival of institutional interest in new issues and prolongation of the era of low money rates.

U. S. Governments moved on an even keel with several gains ranging from 1-32d to 4-32ds of a point. Higher prices were also paid for Pacific Gas 3¾s, Remington Rand 4¼s, Texas Corp. 3½s, Western Union 5s, American Telephone 3¼s. and Loew's 3½s.

With the medium-priced rails it was a case of yielding some of the gains made during the week. Losses ran from fractions to a point in Great Northern 4s, Chesapeaks Corp. 5s, St. auPl 5s, Erie 5s, Pennsylvania General 4½s, Frisco 4½s and Nickel Plate 4½s.

Markets were small in the foreign sector with some improvement in Uruguay 6s and losses in the Brazilian group.

NEW YORK, May 8 (AP)—Oil shares perked up today in another quiet run of trading on the curb exchange.

With the industry entering the period of maximum consumption of gasoline and oil products, small gains were recorded for Gulf Oil, Creole, International Petroleum and Pantepec. Creole announced an extra dividend.

Most utilities dragged in a narrow range. American Light & Traction and Niagara Hudson edged a little higher. Minor losses and advances ruled in the mining group.

Pepperell and Knott Corp. rose more than a point while Dominion Steel fell 2 on an early trade.

In most shares, nothing more than an urge among traders to await developments was apparent in the listless shuffle of prices.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

Liverpool — Wheat futures closed easy today, down 1⅜ to 1⅞d. The market's action followed easiness of North America late yesterday, private reports of favorable weather in the American southwest, and small millers' demand. Cotton futures closed quiet, 1 to 3 points lower. Prices eased under local selling and hedging agafnst outside growths. A good business was reported in Russian spot cotton.

London and Paris—Closed.

Market Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

Stocks	30 Indls	15 RR's	15 Ut's	60 Stks
Net change	—.1	—.5	—.2	—.2
Saturday	93.0	46.3	48.7	68.9
Previous day	93.1	46.8	43.9	69.1
Month ago	92.0	44.5	45.8	69.0
Year ago	79.7	33.1	44.0	59.1
1937 high	101.6	49.5	54.0	75.3
1937 low	89.6	37.8	42.8	66.2
1936 high	99.3	43.5	53.7	72.8
1936 low	73.4	30.2	43.4	55.7

Movement in Recent Years

Bonds	20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Utl	10 For'n
Net change	—.2	—.1	—.2	—.1
Saturday	94.0	103.3	99.2	71.4
Previous day	94.2	103.3	99.0	71.4
Month ago	92.9	102.5	99.5	70.8
Year ago	91.4	102.2	101.3	69.2
1937 high	99.0	104.4	102.8	74.7
1937 low	92.6	102.4	98.7	70.5
1936 high	98.2	104.4	103.1	73.0
1936 low	86.9	101.8	99.3	67.6
1932 low	45.8	40.0	64.6	42.2
1928 high	101.1	98.9	102.9	100.5

10 Low-Yield Bonds	110.3	Prev. day	110.1
Saturday	108.6	Year ago	111.5
Month ago	113.7	1937 low	108.4
1937 high	113.5	1936 low	110.2
1936 high	104.4	1932 low	86.8

Torrington to Increase Stock

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of Torrington Company, meeting at Portland, Maine, have approved an increase in the authorized capital stock to 2,000,000 from 560,000. It is planned to give stockholders two additional shares for each present share.

Pharis Tire Buys Buildings

NEW YORK (AP)—Carl Pharis, president of Pharis Tire & Rubber Company, announced purchase by the company of the Smith Shoe factory buildings at Newark, Ohio, adjoining the present property of the company.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	48⅝	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	M'y 4
84½	63¾	Acme Stl (4)	1	80	80	80	M'y 7
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.55e)	2	18¼	18	18	
28⅜	24⅞	Adams-Millis (2)	3	25½	25½	25½	Apr 30
36	30½	Addressog (.60g)	3	32½	32½	32½	— ⅛
4⅜	2½	Advance Rume	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'y 1
80¼	68½	Air Reduc (1a)	1	74¾	74¾	74¾	— ¼
5¼	3¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	3½	3½	3½	
15¾	11⅜	Alaska Jun (.60a)	5	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅛
5⅜	3¾	Alleghany	38	4⅛	3⅞	4	
58½	43	Alleg pf xw	1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	M'y 7
59¾	43½	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	52	51	52	+2
59	43¾	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	51¼	50½	51¼	+5¼
52½	40	Alleg pr pf	4	43¾	43	43	+ ½
45⅝	35¼	Alleg Steel (.80g)	7	37	36½	37	+ ¼
27⅞	20	Allen Indust (1a)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	M'y 5
258½	224	Al Chem & Dye (6)	3	230	229	230	M'y 7
33⅛	24⅛	Allied Mills (2g)	6	27⅜	27¼	27¼	
21⅞	16⅛	Allied Strs (.20g)	5	17⅛	16⅞	17	
85	79⅞	Allied St pf (5)	4	80½	80½	80½	M'y 6
83½	60	Allis-Ch Mfg (½g)	17	63⅞	63⅛	63⅞	+ ⅛
39¾	28½	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	28¾	28½	28½	M'y 5
8⅞	4⅞	Amal Lea	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	2	39½	39½	39½	M'y 7
114⅞	95	Amerada (2)	4	100	99	99	—1
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)		91½	91	91½	M'y 7
41⅜	25½	Am Bank Note (¼g)	5	25⅜	25	25	— ¾
80¾	57¼	Am Brake Shoe (2)	4	61¾	61⅜	61⅜	— ⅝
121	97¼	Am Can (4a)	3	101½	101½	101½	
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	1	154	154	154	M'y 4
71	61½	Am Car & Fdy	5	57	56	57	M'y 7
104½	87	Am Car & F pf (4g)	2	90	90	90	—1
99½	72	Am Chain & Cab (1g)	3	92½	92½	92½	+1
148	115	Am Chain & C pf (5)	1	137	133	137	M'y 4
105½	98	Am Chicle (4a)	5	102⅜	102	102⅛	M'y 7
23⅝	13⅜	Am Colortype	2	19	19	19	+ ¼
30¾	24½	Am Comi Alco	3	25	25	25	
33⅝	25½	Am Crystal Sug (2g)	2	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	
13½	8¼	Am Encaus Til	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
17	12	Am Europ	1	12	12	12	M'y 6
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	3	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
59⅞	44¾	Am & F P $6 pf	1	44	44	44	— ¾
68⅞	51¼	Am & F P $7 pf	5	54	54	54	M'y 7
38½	20¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
21	16¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	18½	18½	18½	M'y 7
11¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	4	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ¼
55¾	37½	Am Hi & L pf (3)	4	43	43	43	M'y 7
52⅜	42	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	4	44¼	44	44	M'y 6
4¾	2½	Am Ice	5	3⅞	3½	3⅞	M'y 7
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (½g)	1	25	25	25	M'y 4
17¾	13⅜	Am Internat	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
58⅞	43	Am Loco	2	48⅜	48	48	—1
125	108	Am Loco pf	1	108	108	108	M'y 7
29⅜	21¼	Am M & Fdy (½g)	3	22¾	22½	22¾	— ¼
13⅜	9	Am M & Met (.30g)	3	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	M'y 7
68¾	46⅛	Am Metal (¼g)	3	52	50½	52	— ¼
129½	115	Am Met 6% pf (6)	2	115	115	115	M'y 4
16½	9¼	Am Pow & Lt	4	10	10	10	— ⅛
87⅛	58½	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	1	66	66	66	
72½	51½	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	1	56	56	56	—1
29½	21	Am Rad & St S (.60)	7	22	21⅞	22	— ⅛
45¼	33⅛	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	8	36	35¾	35¾	— ¼
36	28	Am Safety Raz (2)	3	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ⅝
29	22	Am Seating	5	24½	24¼	24½	M'y 7
105¾	81¼	Am Smelt & R (1½g)	12	86⅞	86⅜	86⅜	— ⅜
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	2	142½	142½	142½	M'y 6
107⅛	105	Am Smelt 2 pf (6)	1	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	M'y 7
67½	30	Am Snuff (3a)	2	60	60	60	M'y 6
73¼	51½	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	9	54¾	54½	54½	— ⅛
26½	20	Am Stores (2)	2	22½	22½	22½	M'y 7
56⅞	45	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅞
143¾	129⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞	— ⅛
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1)	3	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	+ ¼
187	160⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	9	167½	166¾	167	
99	78	Am Tob (5)	5	78¾	78¾	78¾	— ¼
99⅞	80¼	Am Tob B (5)	1	81¼	81¼	81¼	
150½	128½	Am Tob pf (6)	2	130¾	130	130	—1
40⅛	13⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
29½	18⅛	Am Wat Wks (.40g)	7	20	20	20	— ¼
107	97½	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	99	99	99	Apr 22
14⅜	9⅛	Am Woolen	7	10	9⅞	10	M'y 6
79	62¾	Am Wool pf (1k)	4	64½	64	64	M'y 7
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	3	13⅛	13	13	— ¼
185	13	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	14	60	58	58⅞	M'y 6
69½	48½	Anaconda (¼g)	35	53¼	52⅝	53¼	+ ⅝
97	79	Anacon W&C (1½g)	1	84	84	84	M'y 7
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	4	21¼	20¾	20¾	M'y 7
37½	22	Andes Cop	1	24	24	24	M'y 6
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	M'y 6
46	40	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	M'y 7
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	3	110	110	110	M'y 6
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	12	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)		92¾	92½	92½	M'y 5
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜	Apr 27
70½	59½	Armstrong Crk (1g)	3	63	62	62	—1½
16¼	12⅛	Arnold Const (⅝g)	5	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	M'y 6
17⅜	10¼	Artloom	1	12	12	12	M'y 7
24¾	15⅜	Asso Dry Gds	1	17½	17½	17½	
101	94	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	94	94	94	M'y 6
125	114	Assd G D 2pf (3½gk)	1	115	115	115	Apr 26
57½	49⅜	Assoc Invest (2)	1	52	52	52	M'y 5
106	97	Assoc Invest pf (5)	1	97	97	97	
94¾	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	23	93	91⅞	92¾	— ⅜
104	97½	Atchison pf (5)		99	99	99	M'y 7
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	1	49½	49½	49½	— 1⅛
29	23	Atl G&W 1	1	23½	23½	23½	M'y 4
44	35	Atl G & WI 1pf	2	5	35	35	M'y 4
37	29⅜	Atl Refin (1)	3	30½	30	30	— ¼
116½	110	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	110	110	110	M'y 5
18½	16⅛	Atlas Corp (.80)	15	16¼	16¼	16¼	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	M'y 6
94	72¼	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	76	76	76	M'y 6
18¼	14	Atlas Tack (¼g)		14	14	14	M'y 7
36¾	27½	Auburn Auto	5	29⅜	29½	29½	M'y 5
9½	6¼	Aust Nich	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	M'y 7
9¼	6⅜	Aviation Corp	5	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛

—B—

11¼	6¼	Baldwin Loc	7	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
9½	5½	Baldwin Loc asd	3	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
120	86¾	Bald Loc pf	1	100	100	100	M'y 5
120	88½	Bald Loc pf asd	1	99½	99½	99½	M'y 3
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	17	34½	34¼	34⅜	— ⅝
47¾	33⅜	Balt & O pf	1	40	40	40	
45	40	Bang & Ar (2½)	3	40½	40¼	40½	M'y 5
43⅜	31	Barber Co (¼g)	3	33	32⅝	32⅝	M'y 7
32	23⅜	Barker Bros	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ¼
35¼	26⅛	Barnsdall (1)	3	27½	27⅜	27⅜	— ¼
20¼	15	Bayuk Cigar (1.80g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	M'y 7
28¾	23¾	Beatrice Cr (1g)	1	24½	24½	24½	M'y 7
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	M'y 5
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	109	109	109	M'y 4
15¾	12	Belding-Hem (1)	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	M'y 7
87	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	M'y 7
30½	20⅜	Bendix Aviat (½g)	9	21⅞	21	21	— ⅛
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind Ln (.95g)	6	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ⅜
62¾	50½	Best & Co (2½a)	2	51	50½	50½	M'y 6
105½	73	Beth Stl (1g)	21	87	86¼	86¼	—1⅝
20	18½	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	5	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	M'y 7
129½	117	Beth Stl pf (7)	1	117¼	117¼	117¼	M'y 7
69¾	52	Bigelow-San (1¼g)	1	57½	57½	57½	M'y 6
38	28	Blk & Decker (½g)	2	31⅜	31	31	— ¾
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.20g)	5	25	25	25	
49¾	33⅜	Boeing Airpl	3	37⅛	36½	36½	—1
48⅛	40⅞	Bohn Alum (3)	2	43	43	43	M'y 6
8	24½	Borden (1.60)	9	25¾	25⅜	25⅜	
43½	38⅞	Borg-Warner new	7	41½	41	41⅜	
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅝
4½	2¾	Botany C M A	2	3	3	3	Apr 29
23¼	15	Bridgeport B (.60)	9	16¼	16	16¼	
59⅞	45	Briggs Mfg (½g)	6	46	46⅜	46	+ ¼
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	2	47½	47½	47½	M'y 7
47	41	Bristol-My (2.40a)	2	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	M'y 7
8	4	Bklyn & Qu T	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
38½	22¾	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	3	24	23½	24	M'y 7
33	31⅞	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	5	31¾	31	31	— ⅛
102¼	82	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	4	82	77½	77½	—4½
25¾	32½	Bklyn Un Gas (1.90g)	3	34⅛	34	34⅛	M'y 7
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	46	46	46	M'y 1
24½	18	Brunswick Bal	2	18½	18¼	18¼	
25¼	16⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	4	18¾	18½	18½	— ¼
14⅜	9	Budd Mfg	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
98	74	Budd Mfg pf	1	73	73	73	Apr 26
13	8	Budd Wheel	7	9	9	9	— ¼
45¼	31½	Bullard Co (¼g)	7	36	34	34	+ ½
65¼	50¼	Bulova Watch (4a)	3	55½	55	55	— ¼
35⅜	26¼	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	8	27⅛	27	27	
11¾	7	Bush Term	1	8	8	8	M'y 6
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	1	30	30	30	Apr 30
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.30g)	3	14¾	14½	14½	— ½
36¼	29¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	30½	30½	30½	
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
33¾	22½	Byers Co	1	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
34⅞	27	Byron Jack (½g)	2	30¼	30	30¼	M'y 7

—C—

48¼	37	Calif Pack (1½g)	7	41	40¼	40¼	M'y 7
50¾	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	M'y 4
6⅜	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
20⅝	12	Calumet & Hec (¾g)	2	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ¼
37⅞	27¼	Campbell Wy (1)	2	28¾	28½	28½	— ¼
38¼	25½	Can D G Ale	2	28	27¾	27¾	— ¾
17½	12¼	Canad Pac	13	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
61⅜	48⅜	Cann Mills (½gg)	2	50	50	50	M'y 5
18½	15	Cap Adm A	3	15¾	15½	15½	Apr 29
9½	7	Carrs & Gen (.05g)	3	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ¼
176½	138	Case (J I)	1	169½	69½	169½	—1
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	2	90¼	90¼	90¼	—1½
40¾	26⅜	Celanese (¾g)	44	40⅝	39	39⅞	— ⅜
113⅜	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	112	112	112	M'y 3
38¼	6½	Celotex	2	41¾	41⅜	41¾	M'y 7
39¼	33	Cent Aguir (1½a)	5	34	34	34	M'y 3
12⅝	7½	Cent Fdy	4	8⅜	8½	8¼	— ⅛
41¾	25	Cent R R N J	1	29	29	29	M'y 7
24¾	14¾	Cent Violeta Sug	1	16½	16½	16½	M'y 1
14½	10⅛	Cent Rib M (.20g)	2	12	11½	11½	M'y 5
86⅜	62¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	1	66	66	66	
23⅜	16¼	Certain-teed	3	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
60½	35½	Champ Pap&F (1a)	1	57½	57½	57½	+ ¼
48	28	Checker Cab	1	26	26	26	—2
68⅞	56⅜	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	13	58⅝	58¼	58¼	— ⅜
100	91	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	95	95	95	M'y 7
90½	78¾	Ches Corp (3)	4	81½	81	81	—1
4¾	2¾	Chi & E Ill	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'y 5
12½	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	4	10¾	10½	10⅝	M'y 7
8¾	3½	Chi & N W	1	5	5	5	
19½	11½	Chi & N W pf	4	16	15½	15½	M'y 7
4	2⅜	Chi Gt West	3	3	3	3	
18¼	12	Chi Gt W pf	6	14⅝	14	14	M'y 7
32	27	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	M'y 6
3¼	2	Chi M St P & P	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'y 7
7¼	4⅜	Chi M St P & P pf	3	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
23	21	Chi Pneu I	3	27½	26⅜	27½	— ¼
70½	58⅞	Chi Pneu pf (3½g)	9	64⅛	63½	63¾	M'y 7
3⅜	2⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
8¾	5½	C R I P 6% pf		7	7	7	M'y 7
10⅛	6¾	C R I & P 7% pf	1	8	8	8	
27½	19¾	Chi Yell Cab (2)	1	19½	9½	19½	— ¼
22⅛	15¾	Chick Cot Oil	2	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅜
15⅞	12¼	Childs Co	5	13¼	13	13⅛	M'y 7

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
135½	109½	Chrysler (2½g)	16	116	115¾	115¼	— ½
21⅜	18⅞	City-Ice & F (2)	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅜
10⅝	7	City Stores	2	7¾	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
39¾	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	9	40¼	39	39	— ¼
44¾	35	Clev Gra Br (½g)	4	41⅞	41⅜	41⅞	M'y 6
98⅝	78	Cluett Pea (3)	5	94	92	94	+4
170½	132½	Coca-Cola (2)	1	160	160	160	—1
58¼	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58¼	58¼	58¼	M'y 5
25¾	19½	Colgate-Palm (½)	4	21½	21½	21½	
104½	102¼	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	102½	102½	102½	M'y 7
62¾	51⅜	Coll & Alk (2a)	1	56	56	56	— ⅞
51⅞	36	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	7	38	38	38	+ ⅜
20⅞	12½	Colum G&El (.20g)	20	13½	13¾	13½	
108	93¾	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	94¾	94½	94½	— ½
39½	31	Colum Pict vte (1a)	2	34½	34⅜	34½	
46⅛	41	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	42	42	42	Apr 30
125¾	112¼	Colum Carb (4a)	1	117¾	117¾	117¾	+1¾
69¼	56¾	Comi Credit (4)	4	64¼	63¾	63¾	— ¾
114	100	Comi Cred pf (4¾)	2	106	105	105	M'y 5
80¼	63½	Comi Inv Tr (4)	5	68	67¼	67½	M'y 7
120	104	C Inv Tr cv pf (4¾)	1	108	107½	108	M'y 7
21¼	14⅝	Comi Solv (.60a)	7	15⅞	15¾	15¾	
4½	2½	Com'with & Sou	27	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
75⅝	50	Com & Sou pf (3)	5	54½	54½	54½	M'y 7
19¼	13¼	Conde Nast	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	M'y 7
45½	36¾	Congoleum-Na (2)	2	39½	39¼	39¼	M'y 7
19¼	15	Congress Cig	1	16	16	16	M'y 6
18⅞	12¼	Consol Cigar	7	13¼	13¼	13¼	
13¼	8⅛	Con Coal	6	11⅝	11½	11½	— ¼
49⅞	37	Con Edis (1g)	4	38½	38¼	38½	
108	104	Con Edis pf (5)	1	105	105	105	+ ½
5¾	3⅜	Con Film	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
18¾	13	Con Film pf	2	14	14	14	+ ¼
13½	9¼	Con Laundries	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	M'y 7
17⅞	15	Con Oil (.80)	14	15⅞	15¾	15¾	
105⅞	104¾	Con Oil $5 pf (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	M'y 3
10⅝	6¼	Con R R Cuba pf	1	6½	6½	6½	— ¼
1⅞	⅞	Con Text	36	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
77⅜	20⅝	Cont Corp (1.20)	10	35⅜	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅝
37¾	23	Cont Bak A	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
5¼	2⅞	Cont Bak B	3	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
109¾	95	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	95	95	95	M'y 6
69⅛	50⅝	Con Can (3)	1	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	+ ⅝
25¾	20	Cont Diam F (½g)	6	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	M'y 7
42¾	36	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	36¼	36	36¼	M'y 7
3⅞	2⅛	Cont Mot	8	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
47⅜	40¼	Cont Oil Del (¼g)	5	44¼	44	44	
35⅝	26⅜	Cont Stl (½g)	4	30½	30	30½	M'y 6
71¼	55⅞	Corn Prod (3)	5	57½	56¾	57½	— ½
171½	153	Corn Prod pf (7)	2	154½

Business and Industry

Administration Leaders Hold Sugar Quota Bill Discriminatory

Commerce and Finance

Bullish Factors In Wheat Prevail; Corn at New High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The shadow of the new crop is beginning to hang over the wheat market, harvest now being only about four weeks away. As a result speculative interest has died down, and the bullish old crop features have lost much of their potency in stimulating buying. The tight adjustment of supply and demand conditions abroad has made for a strong market abroad the past week, although price changes at Chicago have been narrow.

Rainfall has been much under normal over the bulk of the spring wheat territory, and also in central and western Kansas and contiguous hard winter wheat sections of Oklahoma and Texas. This light rainfall, with an extremely short supply of subsoil moisture to begin with, makes the crop in a large area dependent on generous and frequent rains during the growing season. Rains during the week were light.

Private estimates of May 1 estimated the winter wheat at 652,000,000 bushels, against 519,000,000 bushels a year ago. Spring wheat acreage is expected to be somewhat less than last year.

Europe's Crops

European crop conditions at the moment are not at all promising. Official German reports indicate less favorable prospects than a year ago, and adverse advices were received also from Italy and France. Broomhall estimates that Europe will have to import 50,000,000 bu. United States wheat in order to avert a tight situation this summer and fall.

For probably the first time in its history Argentina has virtually disposed of a big crop in the first four months of the crop year. Shipments from that country dropped abruptly the past two weeks, and the last week clearances were were only 1,689,000 bu., with the surplus remaining for export, and that practically all contracted for, estimated at only 27,000,000 bu.

Canadian stocks in all positions except on farms and in transit total 61,000,000 bu. against 184,000,000 bu. a year ago, and the current call for Canadian wheat for export is broadening, as prices are only a little above the Argentine basis. Liverpool has gained 3 to 4 cents on Chicago the past week, emphasizing the fact that wheat is going into consumptive channels rapidly abroad.

May Corn at New High

The domestic cash trade has been quiet, but actual flour production by commercial mills has been the heaviest in many weeks. Visible stocks are melting away rapidly, and are the smallest in many years at this time.

May corn moved up to a new high on the crop selling at $1.35⅛, and the past few days has been selling well above the price of May wheat, the July delivery also being above the price of July wheat. The market is now reflecting the extremely light supplies in sight and also on the farms. Current receipts continue light and visible stocks are decreasing.

Current country sales are the best indication that supplies back are light. Liberal importations of foreign appear to be essential to supply the seaboard and gulf areas, as there is no western corn available for more than needs here in the West.

The spring farm season is late, but this is not expected to prevent a big acreage of corn going in. Oats seeding has been somewhat delayed, and spring wheat seeding is also from 5 to 10 days later than usual.

Robert Gair Company

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of Robert Gair Company voted to reduce authorized preferred shares to 200,000 from 560,000 and to change the value to $10 par from no par.

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
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115 Broadway New York
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¶ PRIVATE EDITIONS FOR THE PRESERVATION OF FAMILY RECORDS, PERSONAL WRITINGS AND INTIMATE BIOGRAPHIES. ¶ CONFERENCE, ADVICE, AND ESTIMATES. NO OBLIGATION. ¶ M. O. PINKHAM AND R. S. PINKHAM . . . 871 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, PHONE ALGONQUIN 2878.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 10
Home Savings Bank	May 10
Union Savings Bank	May 10
Warren Institution for Savings	May 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	May 15
East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildey Savings Bank	May 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	May 19
Blackstone Savings Bank	May 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	May 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	May 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	May 20
Medford Savings Bank	June 1
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	June 5

Four Months' Auto Sales Best in Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York Automobile Manufacturers Association factory sales by members, which includes all automobile builders except the Ford Motor Company, amounted to 387,163 cars and trucks in April, the association reports.

This was 10 per cent above the March figure and 2 per cent under the figure for April, 1936. For the first four months of the year, sales amounted to 1,252,868 units, 3 per cent above the figure for the same period last year and highest for the same four months of any year except 1928 and 1929.

Commodity Prices Decrease 0.1 P. C. In Week of May 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.1 per cent during the week ended May 1, due primarily to lower prices in agricultural commodities, says the U. S. Department of Labor.

The current decrease is the fourth consecutive decline in wholesale commodity prices. The general index, which steadily advanced from the latter part of January to the year's high point of 88.3 on April 3, now stands at 87.4 per cent of the 1926 average. The present index is now 1.0 per cent below the level of April 3 and 10.5 per cent above the corresponding week of last year.

The decline of 1.3 per cent in average market prices of farm products and smaller decreases in chemicals and drugs, and miscellaneous items accounted for the lower general level. Of the 10 major commodity classifications, four averaged higher: food products, hides and leather products, fuel and lighting materials, and housefurnishing goods, Textile products, metals and metal products, and building materials were stationary. Indexes for each of the 10 commodity groups were higher than a year ago, the increases ranging from 0.8 per cent for fuel and lighting materials to 18.7 per cent for farm products.

Commodity group	May 1 1937	Apr. 24 1937	May 2 1936	May 4 1935
All commodities	87.4	87.5	79.1	80.1
Farm products	91.5	92.7	77.1	81.1
Foods	85.2	85.0	79.1	84.9
Hides and leather products	106.8	106.7	94.9	88.0
Textile products	78.6	78.6	69.7	68.7
Fuel and lighting materials	77.9	77.6	77.3	74.4
Metals and metal products	95.1	95.1	86.0	85.2
Building materials	96.6	96.6	85.5	84.9
Chemicals and drugs	85.2	85.6	77.8	80.8
Housefurnishing goods	90.8	90.4	82.8	83.6
Miscellaneous	80.6	80.9	68.6	68.9
Raw materials	88.1	88.7	76.6	*
Semimanufactured articles	88.4	88.8	74.5	*
Finished products	87.4	87.1	81.2	*
All commodities other than farm products	86.5	86.4	79.5	79.9
All commodities other than farm products and foods	86.3	86.2	78.9	77.5

*Not computed.

April Sale of Cars By General Motors Highest on Record

NEW YORK, May 8 (AP)—April sales of General Motors cars to dealers in the United States, Canada and overseas were the best for the month on record, totaling 238,377 the company announced today.

This compared with 229,467 in April, last year. The month's sales were the third highest for any month in the company's history, being exceeded only by March of this year, with 260,965, and December, 1936, with 239,114.

Sales to consumers in the United States, aggregating 198,146, were the second best on record, comparing with 200,117 in Aril a year ago. For thee first four months of the year the total was 538,839, which was exceeded only by the 580,067 for the ilke period of 1936.

April sales to dealers in the United States set a record for the month, totaling 199,532, compared with the previous peak of 194,695 in the same month of last year. They were the second highest for any month, being topped only by 216,606 in March.

Sales for the four months to United States' dealers were 536,713, compared with 605,009 in 1936.

United Air Lines Net Loss For Quarter Above 1936

CHICAGO (AP)—United Air Lines Transport Corporation and subsidiaries reported first-quarter net loss of $402,735, compared with a loss of $355,870 in the corresponding 1936 quarter.

Mail and express revenues increased, compared with last year, but passenger and excess baggage revenues, totaling $682,520, compared with $878,850 a year ago.

The statement said passenger business was retarded by various unfavorable factors, including adverse weather conditions and a competitive equipment situation, which has since been met by introduction of new transports.

For the 12 months' period ended March 31 the company had a net income of $320,417, contrasted with a loss of $27,584 the previous corresponding period.

Building Expansion in South

RICHMOND, Va.—Building work in the Fifth Federal Reserve District in March continued to expand, with the valuation of city building permits rising 42.1 per cent and contracts awarded totaling 42.2 per cent more than corresponding figures in March, 1936, according to the monthly review of business conditions of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond.

Retail Business Up 8 to 25 P. C. Above 1936 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Rebound of consumer buying from the more leisurely pace of April was pronounced in most retail divisions during the past week, states the weekly review by Dun & Bradstreet.

More uniformity characterized trade movements, the report continued, as the first indications of the full spring rise came into evidence. Favored by auspicious weather and helped by special clearance events, distribution recovered some of the ground yielded in April.

Gift Sales Large

"Long - postponed requirements," says the report, "were covered generously in women's dresses, millinery, hosiery, and shoes. Widespread spring clearances of outer apparel reduced rapidly the accumulated stocks of coats, suits and capes. Men's suits sold well, and there was more interest in shirts, underwear and furnishings.

"Gifts for Mother's Day contributed to the enlarged volume, as these ranged from handkerchiefs and handbags to perfumes and jewelry. Sports goods, hardware and house furnishings moved out at a faster rate. There was no check to the upward trend of automobile sales.

"Stretch of fair weather for the longest period thus far this spring brought reports from all of the leading centers of a gain for the week," continues the report. "Eliminating the exceptional advances, the increase ranged from 3 to 6 per cent, which lifted the estimated volume of retail distribution for the country, as a whole, to 8 to 25 per cent over the 1936 comparative.

"Retail sales expanded rapidly in the New England States, rising 15 to 20 per cent from last year's total. Although demand in some sections continued backward, May promotional events contributed to the increase of 12 to 25 per cent recorded for the East under the 1936 showing.

"With industrial production at the year's high and factory pay rolls at a new peak, the resumption of buying in the Middle West sent retail sales 18 to 25 per cent over a year ago. As warmer weather brought out more shoppers, the increase for the Northwest was widened to 12 to 22 per cent from last year's total.

"Recovering from the rainy spell of the week preceding, the advantage for the South broadened to 15 to 30 per cent. In the Southwest distribution continued to lag, being unchanged at 12 to 18 per cent in excess of 1936. Fresh strike outbreaks hampered the Pacific coast, holding the gain down to 8 to 16 per cent.

Wholesalers Busy

"As May clearances of outer apparel were broadened to store-wide promotional events in many instances, requests for fill-in requirements reached unexpected proportions in some of the principal wholesale markets this week. Retailers' inventories of low-end women's apparel and accessories were reduced rapidly, as the weather favored shoppers' activities, making replacements necessary to complete style ranges.

"Acquisition of summer goods was pursued with more vigor, and indications of stronger price inclinations on many items stimulated fall buying. Though irregular in its rise for the week, estimated wholesale volume ranged from 18 to 35 per cent more than in the 1936 period," concluded the survey.

Retail Advertising Volume Up 6.7 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Retail Advertising volume placed by retailers in all newspapers of 77 major cities of 322,251,856 lines during the 17 week period from Jan. 1 through April 24, was 20,167,482 lines or 6.7 per cent greater than that placed in the same cities during the corresponding period of 1936, Advertising Age reported today.

For the seven-day period ended April 24, 1937 retail advertising in the reporting cities totaled 21,978,864 lines, up 1,660,424 lines or 8.2 per cent ahead of the 20,318,440 lines carried in the corresponding week of the last year.

Marked Rise in Demand For Canadian Platinum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—An upturn in the jewelry market, and continued demand from the chemical field contributed to a well-maintained demand for platinum and its associated metals, according to reports of the Ontario companies which are interested in the refining of these metals, Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Ltd., with its refinery at Kristiansand, Norway, and the Mond Nickel Company Ltd., with its refinery at Acton in England.

The Canadian capacity for production of platinum at present is estimated by the United States Bureau of Mines at 125,000 ounces out of a total world capacity of 400,000 ounces During the first six months of 1936 production of platinum in Canada, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, amounted to 62,791 fine ounces. Total production for 1935 totaled 105,374 ounces.

Crane Submits Low Bid On Paper for Currency

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—The Treasury announced Crane & Co., Dalton, Mass., submitted a low bid of 41 cents a pound on special paper used in manufacturing currency.

The amount of paper, to contain 75 per cent linen and 25 per cent cotton was not specified.

The Collins Manufacturing Company, Holyoke, Mass., entered the next lowest bid, offering to furnish the paper in 200-ton quantities at 44¼ cents a pound and in 100-ton quantities at 44½ cents a pound The Crane bid covered any amount the Government may need.

Administration Seen Satisfied With Gold Price of $35 Ounce

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 6—Gold continued to the fore in world financial discussions.

Despite the heavy influx of gold being hidden away in the gold burying ground in the Kentucky hills, the Treasury Department maintains that the $35 an ounce price which it pays is not too high, and will be maintained.

Latest figures, just published, show that the Treasury's inactive gold fund, repository for all gold under the Administration's sterilization program, has just crossed the $600,000,000 mark. At the same time the Treasury working balance of cash has been drawn down to about $600,000,000, due primarily to spending for gold.

It has been argued that the world price of gold, set by the U. S. Treasury in its $35 an ounce ratio, is too high. The bank for International Settlements at Basel has just pointed out that a lower price would help meet the problem of present gold over-production. But the same bank points to difficulties and dangers in the way of such price reduction, and makes no recommendation, nor does it specifically declare the price too high.

In effect, that is the same position, at least officially, that the U. S. Treasury takes today. There are embarrassments in the 1937 "gold rush" to the United States, it is said here, but on the whole the $35 an ounce level is held to be satisfactory.

Stimulates Gold Output

That the present level is stimulating world gold production enormously, there can be no doubt. The 1936 world gold production increased 13½ per cent, highest increase ever recorded save in the three great "strikes" — California, Transvaal, Australia. Also, the United States cost of buying world gold, "sterilizing" it, and then burying it, falls on the American taxpayer. It is like hoarding any commodity. But here the Administration spokesmen assert that the actual cost is not very great, at least so far. The Treasury can borrow short term money at ¾ of 1 per cent, and 5-year money at about 1½ per cent, which works out at an average interest cost of $5,000,000 to $9,000,000 on the impounded yellow metal. Furthermore part of the Treasury working cash balance has been transferred to buying gold. Actual cost of the operation is unknown and in dispute.

What benefits do Americans get from buying gold at $35 an ounce? it is being asked.

In the first place, says the Administration, a stable rate of foreign exchange which permits international trade to be carried on, and under which recent highly gratifying increases in United States exports and imports have occurred. By a tripartite "gentlemen's agreement," the United States, Great Britain and France have brought their currencies into harmony, and Belgium, the Netherlands and Switzerland have adhered to the arrangement. The whole thing is a matter of good faith! Not a single written word guarantees it, but it is unlikely that the United States should upset the gold price without advance notice to the other countries. If they failed to agree to the change it would, of course, upset the agreement. France, England and America are today large holders of gold which would depreciate if the price were lowered. It is pointed out incidentally that Great Britain is making gold purchases beside the United States, and announced this week they intended to continue buying.

Value of Gold Stock

Another advantage in having plenty of gold is to meet sudden foreign withdrawals without affecting bank reserves.

Furthermore, having a fixed gold price is part of the process of restoring confidence in world currencies, it is argued, and all sorts of difficulties and dangers would result from a change.

Indeed, it is on this negative side, as indicated by the Basel bank statement, that one of the strongest arguments is made for continuance of the present policy, for a while at any rate. Rumors of a lower gold price shook world markets a fortnight ago; an actual change, it is argued, might have a great deflationary effect on the whole range of commodity and stock prices, and upon business generally. It might damage confidence and upset the world monetary situation, it is widely believed.

There, in brief, are the typical Administration answers in support of its present gold buying, and sterilization policy. As expressed by "The Economist" of London in a recent article:

"In an ideal world there would be a strong case today for reducing the price of gold or for controlling the quantity of new gold which central banks are bound to buy. In the actual world of today this is impracticable."

It should be noted that the British argument, like that of the Bank for International Settlements, and central bankers everywhere, is largely similar to the United States Treasury view.

How to Absorb More Gold

Nevertheless, if the gold flood to the U. S. continues, it is difficult to see how it can be indefinitely absorbed. The present mal-distribution of gold also causes concern. Lionel D. Edie, gold authority, forecast here last week that the American $35 an ounce gold price must eventually drop.

It is obvious that the Treasury hopes the rush of gold to the U. S. will abate. England has seen its monetary gold stocks rise from 146,000,000 pounds sterling in 1929 to 314,000,000 in 1936, or more than double; but the U. S. supply has jumped from $2,857,000,000 to $11,251,000,000 or about quadruple in the same period.

This puts the heaviest burden on the U. S., which at the same time has fixed the $35 an ounce world price. The rush of gold to the U. S. is in part explained by investment in America's advancing securities, and in part by apprehension over conditions in Europe. But another reason is the fact that Great Britain and the U. S. are paying high prices for gold, which can be mined in some cases at half the purchase price. Russia, in particular, is believed to have profited, and its object is said to be to surpass South Africa as producer in the new year.

And so the matter uneasily rests, for the time being. Boiled down, the situation seems to be that the Treasury does not like to buy gold; but, for the time being, will continue to do so as the lesser of two evils.

International Paper Mill For Louisiana Is Reported

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—The Arkansas Democrat said it had information that the International Paper Company, which owns and operates several paper - processing mills in the South, is working out plans for construction of an $8,000,000 newsprint paper mill in Louisiana "north of Shreveport, and near the Arkansas line."

"The mill would be the first of its kind in the South, and would mark the initial step toward bringing the huge Northern newsprint paper industry into the pine-producing regions of the South," said the Democrat.

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—Officials of International Paper & Power Company said the company was "not considering the construction of a newsprint mill in the South."

The company announced March 20 it had purchased machinery for a new kraft paper mill to be located in the South, but officials today said they have not decided on the site.

Northern Pacific Offering

NEW YORK—Salomon Bros. & Merle-Smith and Stroud & Co., Inc., are offering a new issue of $6,490,000 Northern Pacific Railway Equipment Trust of 1937, 2¾ per cent serial equipment trust certificates.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

London is bombarded from all directions with appeals for a reduction in barriers to international trade. The Scandinavian countries, France and the United States are in the lead. Even Germany, in the person of Dr. Schacht, has made a verbal gesture toward freeing herself from the horribly complicated network of restrictions, controls and subsidies with which she is enveloped. And it is believed in London that before many months are past both Germany and Italy will be almost eager to join any system which will free their foreign trade.

Both Germany and Italy are suffering from the rising prices of the goods they wish to buy and a shrinkage in the means available to them for the purchase. The burden of subsidies given in Germany for exports is growing heavier, as the price of the goods she wants rises faster than the price of the goods she sells. And Italy is reported to have exhausted her supplies of foreign securities, which she has been selling on foreign centers, and to have available for purchases abroad only the foreign exchange obtained from her export trade, and her gold reserve. The difficulties in which they find themselves are increasing, and it seems to be anticipated that Germany and Italy will have to change their international trading relationships, or burst.

It is regretted here by those who favor reduction in trade barriers that the present Government is not particularly sympathetic to the proposals. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, coming Prime Minister, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, said that at the present time he was not contemplating negotiations with the United States and France for the conclusion of an economic agreement to lower the restrictions in the way of international trade.

Deaf to Free Trade Pleas

Perhaps one reason for the deafness of the Government to pleas for freer trade is that it thinks we are doing very nicely as we are. Official figures just published show that during the first quarter of 1937 we did in fact increase our exports in practically every category of the trade returns, and that our imports increased in value to an even greater extent. Total imports during the first quarter of the year increased by 14.7 per cent over last year; the excess of imports over exports increased by 14.2 per cent.

Comparing the principal categories for the first quarter of 1936 and 1937, net imports of foodstuffs drink and tobacco increased from 80.4 millions to 88.4 millions; net imports of raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured increased from 48.5 millions to 58.6 millions; net exports of articles wholly or mainly manufactured increased from 33.3 millions to 35.5 millions. And it is not unreasonable to estimate that the increased import balance of our merchandise trade was compensated for by an increase in income from debts and services.

Unlike some of our booming domestic industries, the export trades have plenty of existing capacity to increase their output, so that a revival of export trade need not bring the inflationary consequences feared in the domestic industries. It is true that the price of imported goods is rising faster than the price of our exports. But it is because of the recovery in raw material producing countries that we are able to sell more of our goods abroad and also to secure a higher income from our foreign debts.

Profits Pace Slows Down

It does not seem that rising prices of raw materials and other costs of production have affected our industrial profits. Each quarter the Economist analyzes the profits of companies whose financial reports are published in the preceding quarter; the 629 companies analyzed for the first quarter of the current year, with a total paid up preference and ordinary capital of 852 millions, show an increase in profits between 1936 and 1937 of nearly 12 per cent. The biggest increases, of 30 per cent and over, are shown by companies in rubber, oil, finance, land and investment, iron and steel, electrical equipment. Decreases are shown only by the waterworks and gas companies groups.

The index of profits, based on 1930 as 100, shows a 1937 figure of 106.7 against a depression low of 69.7. But the percentage increase in profits over the previous year was lower for companies reporting in the first quarter of 1937 than in the previous year, and that in turn was lower than in the preceding year.

The pace of recovery in profits is slowing down. The analysis shows further that 19.8 per cent of profits went to preference shareholders, 56.6 per cent to ordinary shareholders, and 23.6 per cent to reserves. The amount applied to reserve expressed as a percentage of ordinary capital increased from 1.2 per cent in 1932 to 4.2 per cent in 1937.

After it has looked at these figures the Government probably thinks itself in the best of all worlds. Profits are good and foreign trade is growing under our protectionist system despite the croakings of free-trade economists: why change? It is possible that where economic arguments fail, some members of the Government may appreciate the political value of an international trade agreement in order to strengthen the democratic countries. But the majority government opinion seems to favor taking all possible advantages, but making no concessions.

British Have Advantage

Even if means can be found to interest official circles here in the need of an international economic agreement, there are complications ahead because there are several approaches to a solution. The Scandinavian countries prefer the low tariff bloc, which can be joined by any country willing to reduce her own tariff barriers by an amount equivalent to the reduction accepted by all other members. The rule is mutual sacrifice and mutual benefit. The British wrecked this plan when it was first proposed. We insisted on our most-favored-nation rights. Any concession made by the Scandinavian nations to each other must be passed onto us, and in return we would give exactly nothing.

It is an anomaly of the present interpretation of the most-favored-nation clause that we can claim our rights under it against a nation which wishes to enforce with a third country a mutual reduction in tariffs, but cannot claim the rights if the other two countries adopt a complete customs union. According to the present rules of the game the m. f. n. clause rules out any gradual approach to free trade.

The British commercial policy is to sign trade agreements with individual countries whose advantages, if any, are not passed on to other countries. This plan has become feasible, despite the m. f. n. clause, through the invention of the quota system of quantitative control. Under Mr. Hull America has also adopted the bilateral treaty principle, but the advantages secured in each treaty are generalized through application of the m. f. n. principle.

The most active advocates in England of freer trade support the Scandinavian system rather than the American, because they have seen the m. f. n. clause used so frequently to demand benefits which are not returned. But the low-tariff club system can hardly be practical politics in America. It is to be hoped that our governments can not only get themselves to the conference table, but can also get over the difficulties of method.

Ickes Says Sugar Quota Bill Hits U. S. Consumers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 8—Charging discrimination against Hawaii and Puerto Rico, against domestic producers of wheat and cotton and other exports, and against all American consumers, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of Interior has joined two other Cabinet members in criticizing with unusual vigor the present sugar quota bill before the House Committee on Agriculture.

This bill, product of long and persistent work by representatives of domestic producers, has met a barrage from Secretaries Hull, Wallace and Ickes, and its ultimate fate will be a good test of the present prestige of the Administration pitted against a strong, organized interest. Before the Supreme Court plan upset party lines, the vigorous opposition of three leading Cabinet members would probably have been sufficient to stop the new sugar subsidies. Now it is not so certain.

The sugar bill illustrates the increasing difficulty in maintaining complete economic equality between the different parts of the United States, mainland an insular.

Hits Discrimination

Secretary Ickes stressed "the moral or practical necessity of avoiding economic discriminations against the citizens of the United States who may be residing in the insular parts of our country." Recently Samuel Wilder King, delegate to Congress from Hawaii, has been circulating strong arguments against this sugar legislation under a title which epitomizes his case: "Hawaii asks to be treated as part of the United States and not as a foreign country." In short, the depression has greatly accelerated the growth of discriminations which are the equivalent of tariff barriers within the United States—the cardinal economics in which the Federal Constitution from the outset sought to prevent.

The toll of subsidies that Americans are now giving as a result of sugar policies is graphically summarized by Secretary Ickes, who points out that since the war, "the domestic industry has continued to thrive on public susidies and has expanded into a larger vested interest. . . . The transfer of the source of supply from Cuba to the United States has resulted in three principay problems: First, it was necessary to subsidize the production brought to this country; second, it became necessary to provide a partial subsidy to Cubans to relieve the extreme social and economic stress that arose from the absence of the production in Cuba; and third, it was necessary to subsidize the contraction of the production of export crops for which the foreign market had been in part destroyed.

"The obvious solution for these interdependent problems would be, of course, to reverse the process of production and, in any event, it would seem that the least the public interest demands is that further expansion of domestic production should not be subsidized."

Burden to Consumers

Secretary Ickes advances some interesting calculations. He points out, with Secretary Hull, that consumers in the United States were compelled last year to pay about $350,000,000 in excess of world prices for their sugar supply, adding that it is "an amount which was equal to a tax of nearly $3 on every man, woman and child in this country, including the millions of persons who have a deficient supply of food. This appears to be an excessively large burden to place on American consumers, especially in view of the fact that there are reported to be less than 100,000 farms on which sugar crops are grown in all parts of the United States."

Moreover, he continues, "each additional average acre of domestic sugar production unavoidably results in a reduction of our export market in an amount equal to the value of the product of three acres of cotton, or three acres of corn, or six acres of wheat."

"In these circumstances, it would appear that provisions for further expansion of the subsidized vested interest in domestic sugar production would constitute what is practically tantamount to a breach of faith with the interests of consumers, producers of exports, and taxpayers."

Since the average cost of refined beet sugar is calculated by Secretary Ickes at no greater than the average cost of production of refined cane sugar in the insular areas, he thinks domestic producers in all except Louisiana and Florida would be in a strong competitive position with a flat tariff and no quotas.

But the Interior Secretary fears that quota systems, if abused, destroy trade in efficiently produced American commodities—like cotton, wheat, etc.—and foster trade in inefficiently produced commodities.

He is particularly caustic in criticizing domestic cane refiners, who "demand . . . legalized monopoly for themselves . . . despite the long court record of this group of restraint of trade."

Woolworth Co. Sales Off 5.3 P. C. in April

NEW YORK (AP)—With the Easter trade stimulus felt earlier this year than last, the first big chain store system reporting April sales showed a year-to-year drop, reversing a prolonged climb.

The F. W. Woolworth Co. recorded sales totaling $21,857,690 against $23,072,493 in the comparable month last year, a decline of 5.3 per cent. For the first four months sales increased to $85,080,931 from $78,748,020 in the corresponding 1936 period, a gain of 8 per cent.

Easter fell in April last year and in March this year.

Timken-Detroit Axle Earns $2.03 Against $1.02 in '35

NEW YORK—Net profits of the Timken-Detroit Axle Company and subsidiaries for 1936 amounted to $2,160,202 after depreciation, federal income and undistributed profits taxes and $150,000 charge for property revaluation. After dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred stock, the profit is equal to $2.03 each on 981,500 shares of $10-par common stock. In 1935 the company earned $1,173,202, or $1.02 each on 980,000 common shares then outstanding.

In a letter addressed to stockholders, William F. Rockwell, president, said increased efficiency enabled the company to absorb a large part of the higher costs for material and labor in 1936, but forecasted "drastic increases" in costs for 1937. These increases, he said, would make it difficult to maintain selling prices, and the volume of business might be affected adversely.

Joins Textile Firm

Blank & Stoller

George A. Sloan

Former President of Cotton Textile Institute, Has Become Associated With the Textile House of William Iselin & Co., New York

U. S. Oil Exports During 1937 May Top $300,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It is expected that the value of petroleum products exported from the United States in 1937 will exceed $300,000,000, according to the May issue of World Petroleum. This estimate is based on an increase in the average monthly value of petroleum exports from $20,759,000 in 1935 to $21,759,000 in 1936 and a further increase in the average monthly value during the first three months of 1937 to $22,901,100.

As the seasonal cycle of petroleum exports shows a rising trend throughout the first part of the year and is at its lowest point in February, it may be assumed that the year's value of exports will be well above four times the value of the first three months' exports.

Second Most Valuable

Petroleum is the second most valuable classification of exports from the United States, being exceeded only by unmanufactured cotton, exports of which were valued at $361,043,000 in 1936. During 1935 the total value of petroleum products exported from the United States was $249,103,626; during 1936, the total value of petroleum exports was $260,845,311. In consideration of the above factors, World Petroleum estimates that the value of oil exports will exceed $300,000,000 in 1937.

During January of 1937 the exports of crude oil ran below the monthly average for 1936, the former figure having been 3,596,000 barrels, valued at $4,775,000, while the average for 1936 was 4,177,000, valued at $5,512,000. Gasoline exports during January this year, however, exceeded the 1936 monthly average, being valued at $5,882,000, against an average of $5,173,000.

February Good Month

In February, this year, the total value of all petroleum exports was $24,418,000, a gain of $1,400,000 over the month preceding and of $7,536,000 or 47 per cent over February, 1936.

In March, 1937, the total value of all petroleum exports was $23,117,729, or $1,300,271 below the value of exports in the preceding month, but 17 per cent or $3,399,387 more than the value of petroleum and products exported during the same month in 1936.

April Construction Rises 76 P. C. Above Like Month in 1936

NEW YORK (AP)—For the third consecutive month private engineering construction awards in April exceeded public awards and topped private projects in the same month last year by 76 per cent, the "Engineering News-Record" reported.

The biggest gain was in commercial building, up 168 per cent over the 1936 figure. Industrial building increased 32 per cent.

Private awards accounted for $112,073,000 of the month's total. Out of $195,458,000 in April, 1936 private contributed $63,703,000.

The March total this year was $156,738,000, including $81,827,000 private.

Awards for the week ended last Tuesday totaled $59,451,000, the second highest this year, the trade publication announced, with private contracts up 134 per cent compared with last year.

Private amounted to $26,274,000 against $21,811,000 the preceding week and $11,220,000 in the 1936 week. The total for the preceding week, including public, was $40,264,000 and for the 1936 period $39,467,000.

Seasonal expansion in street, highway and sewerage projects helped boost state and municipal totals for the week.

Allis Chalmers Plans $16,000,000 Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Company directors approved a $16,000,000 financing program which will involve some expansion of manufacturing facilities of bank loans.

A stockholders' meeting will be held early in June, it was announced, to vote on issuance of approximately 161,000 shares of $100 par convertible preferred stock to carry a maximum dividend rate of 4½ per cent.

The board said it proposed to use the funds for additional working capital and for some expansion in the farm implement and tractor divisions. It was understood also that part of the proceeds would be used for liquidation of bank loans, said to amount to between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000.

If approved, the new preferred shares will be offered to common stockholders at par in the ratio of one share of preferred for each 11 shares of common.

The company is a leading manufacturer of farm machinery and heavy electrical equipment. Its principal plant is at Milwaukee.

RCA's First Quarter Net Nearly Double a Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Radio Corporation of America reported net income in the first quarter of $2,243,056, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to 10 cents a share on the common stock.

This compared with $1,286,691, or 3 cents a share in the same quarter last year.

Amerada Net Slightly Higher

NEW YORK (AP)—Net profit of Amerada Corp. in the first quarter this year will be slightly higher than a year ago, A. Jacobsen, president, told stockholders. The company's daily average crude oil production in the first period was a little more than 27,000 barrels, he said, compared with a 24,000 barrel average for all of 1936.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U. S. Bonds Firm—Corporate Liens Irregular—Curb Steady

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

L. A. Young Paid $174,928 in 1936, SEC Report Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — A remuneration of $174,928 was received last year by L. A. Young, head of the L. A. Young Spring and Wire Corporation.

This was the highest figure among the 1936 annual reports to the Securities and Exchange Commission which the New York Stock Exchange has just made public. V. H. Kendall, vice-president of the registrant company and general manager of a subsidiary, drew $80,924.

Companies continue to refuse to submit data on remuneration, holding them to be confidential. The Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation filed these figures "confidentially" but revealed that seven directors were paid $263,200 and that eight officers who are not directors last year received $483,050. Data on bonuses also were filed "confidentially." The General Refractories Company likewise followed the policy of secrecy.

Among the reports made public yesterday were the following:

Chile Copper

Cornelius F. Kelley, president, director $50,560

Herman C. Bellinger, vice-president, director 55,500

Ingersoll-Rand

George Doubleday, chairman of board $78,000

G. A. Gallinger, vice-president 38,827

D. C. Keefe, president, director 38,333

Gillette Safety Razor

S. S. Stampleman, president $75,000

E. H. Cooper, executive of foreign subsidiaries 53,644

H. L. Claisse, executive of foreign subsidiaries 44,703

Household Finance

B. E. Henderson, director and president $122,180

Arthur R. Dana, director and vice-president 45,180

F. L. Thompson, vice-president 27,200

International Harvester

Sydney G. McAllister, director and president $83,105

Maurice F. Holahan, director and first vice-president 55,826

William S. Elliott, director, vice-president and general counsel 55,170

Burroughs Adding Machine

Standish Backus, president and director $76,800

J. Douglass, vice-president and director 72,300

S. S. Kresge

C. B. Van Dusen, president and director $119,000

C. B. Wittle, treasurer and director 119,000

R. R. Williams, vice-president and director 119,000

S. S. Kresge 50,000

C. E. Hollyworth 51,000

H. H. Servis and F. R. Wertman, each 45,500

A. L. Hill, R. P. Tolle, G. C. Fisher, F. G. Hitchcock and D. C. Fisher, each 41,875

On Feb. 23, 1937, S. S. Kresge Company 725,584 shares of S. S. Kresge Company common stock, or 13.15 per cent of the total. The Kresge Foundation owned 550,000 shares, or 9.98 per cent, and the Bankers Trust Company held certificates in the names of the Kresge Foundation for 650,000 shares, or 11.75 per cent.

Gar Wood Industries

Garfield A. Wood, president, director $50,000

On April 1, 1937, Mr. Wood owned 456,444 shares of the common capital stock of the company, or 57.055 per cent.

National Biscuit

R. E. Tomlinson, director and president $96,450

F. Peers, director and vice-president 48,500

F. Y. Crossmore, vice-president 48,000

C. S. Stilwell, vice-president 48,000

Certain-Teed Products

Walter G. Baumhoefner, president, has been granted an option to buy 10,000 shares of common stock at $14 a share. He may take up to 5000 shares in 1937 and the balance in 1938.

Century Ribbon Mills

Herman Levy, president and director $55,180

Irving Levy, vice-president, treasurer and director 39,730

Sydney Mayhaum, assistant secretary and director 24,210

Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

R. H. Morse, president and general manager $112,162

C. H. Morse, chairman of officers' committee 45,160

P. C. Brooks, executive vice-president 46,786

Texas Corporation

W. S. S. Rodgers, president 95,000

T. Rieber, chairman of board 93,333

Harry T. Klein, vice-president and general counsel 63,333

Graham-Paige Motors

Options for 182,686 shares of common capital stock at $3 a share expired April 30. The report did not indicate whether they had been exercised. Principal option holders were George A. Ball, 49,000 shares; Matilda R. Wilson, 65,333 shares, and Joseph B. Graham, 23,275 shares.

Hudson Motor Car Co.

A. E. Barit, director, president, vice-president, treasurer, and general manager $76,800

S. G. Baits, director, vice-president and assistant general manager 45,000

R. D. Chapin (deceased), director and president 29,760

Studebaker Corporation

Harold S. Vance, chairman of board $50,000

Paul G. Hoffman, president 50,000

Messrs. Vance and Hoffman also received options to purchase 10,000 shares of common stock each at $5 a share up to Aug. 1938. They have the choice of accepting 10 per cent of the margin by which market price exceeds $5. Mr. Vance exercised options in September and Mr. Hoffman 5043 shares in December.

Wemmer-Gilbert and Subsidiary

Gilbert, general manager $87,500

n Schwartz, sales manager 14,060

U. A. Young Spring and Wire

Young, president $174,926

Kendall, vice-president and general manager of subsidiary 80,924

Electric Power and Light

J. H. Gill, president $40,565

Philadelphia Co.

F. R. Phillips, president $50,609

New Orleans Public Service Co.

A. B. Patterson, president $20,400

L. G. Ireland, vice-president 10,705

Wheat Prices Lower In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, May 8 (AP)—Moisture relief to growing wheat in the United States Southwest led to declines of more than a cent a bushel in wheat prices early today.

Traders expressed the belief that arrival of precipitation when and where most needed had improved soil conditions materially in many sections of the winter wheat belt.

Opening ¾-1½ lower, May 1.25½-25; July 1.16⅛-¾; wheat later held near this level. Corn started unchanged to ⅝ off, May 1.33¼, July 1.19¼-½, and then steadied.

Boston Stocks

May 8, 1937

		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Div. in $					
8.75	Bos & Albany	134¼	134¼	134¼	134
5.00	Bos Elevated	64½	64½	64½	64½
...	Bos&Me pr pf	51	50	50	51
...	Bos&MestBpf	19¼	18	18	19¼
.64	BosPersProp	14½	14½	14½	14½
	Cop Range	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11
4.50	EaGas&Fpr pf	60	60	60	61½
8.00	EdisonElec	140	140	140	140
2.00	Eub Elec 2pf	50	50	50	50
	MassU Assoc	3	3	3	3
	Me Cent	23	23	23	23
1.50a	Mergenthalar	45¼	45¼	45¼	45⅞
	NarrRac A	9	9	9¼	9
6.00	NETel&Tel	124½	124½	124½	124½
	No Butte	1½	1½	1½	1½
3.50a	Old Colony	23	22½	22½	22½
	Sub Elec	2½	2½	2½	2½
2.00	Sub Elec 2pf	50	50	50	50
1.00	UnTw Drill	30	30	30	29
2.50b	UnitShoeM	89	87½	87½	88⅞
	Ut M&T	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
	Warren SD	36	36	36	40

a—Paid in 1936, no regular rate; b Extra of extras.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
June	16.75	16.25	16.25	16.25	+.01
Sept.	16.69	16.69	16.65	16.65	..

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
1	3¼s '53-45	105.26	105.26	105.26
4	3⅜s '41-43 Mch reg	106.13	106.13	106.13
1	3¼s '46-49	104.6	104.6	104.6
1	3¼s '49-52	104.8	104.8	104.8
35	9s '51-55	102.10	102.16	102.16
8	2⅞s '55-60	100.25	100.25	100.25
13	2¾s '51-54	99.28	99.--	99.26
5	2¾s '56-59	99.26	99.26	99.26
3	2½s '48-53	97.25	97.25	97.25

Home Owners' Loan

11	3s A '52	101.27	101.26	101.26
6	2¼s '49	100.3	100.2	100.3
6	2¼s '42-55	99.21	99.21	99.21

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
3	Adams Exp 4s '47	101¼	101¼	101¼
2	Alleghany 5s '49	93½	93½	93½
20	Alleghany 5s '50 st	80¾	80½	80½
4	Am & For P 5s 2030	113	113	113
6	Am T&T 3½s '43	97¾	97⅝	97¾
25	Am T&T 3¼s '66	106	105⅝	105⅝
3	Am T&T cv 4½s '39	98⅛	97⅞	98⅛
46	Am T&T 3½s '61	106	106	106
1	Am W&E 6s '75	97⅛	97	97
2	Arm Del 4s '57	98	98	98
29	Arm Del 4s '55	105½	105½	105½
1	Armstrong C 4s '50	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
4	AT&SF2cv 4½s '48	110½	110¼	110⅝
18	AT&SF 4s '95	46	46	46
1	Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	105¾	105¼	105¼
8	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	103	103	103
4	A C Line 1st 4s '52	98¾	98⅜	98⅜
1	B&O rfg 6s '95	114¼	114¼	114¼
4	B&O 1st 5s '48	87½	87	87⅛
12	B&O rfg 5s '95	86½	86½	86½
2	B&O 5s '96 F	76¾	76½	76¾
6	B&O cv 4½s '60	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1	B&O 4s PLE&WV '41	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1	Beth Stl 3¼s '60	95½	95½	95½
1	Beth Stl 3¼s '66	84¾	84¾	84¾
5	Boston & Me 5s '67	80	80	80
5	Bost & Me 4¾s JJ '61	85	85	85
5	Bost & Me 5s '55	94	94	94
31	Bklyn M T 4½s '66	119¾	119¾	119¾
1	Bklyn Un G 6s '47	113	112⅞	112⅞
6	Bklyn U G 5s '45	98½	98½	98½
2	Bklyn U G 5s '50	106	106	106
2	Bklyn U G 5s '57 B	86¾	86¾	86¾
5	Buf R&P 4½s '57	62⅞	62⅜	62⅜
2	Bush Term 5s '55	113¾	113½	113¾
4	Can Sou 5s '62	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
5	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	115	114¾	114¾
5	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	124	124	124
4	Can Nor 6½s '46	94½	94¼	94¼
3	Can Pac 4s perp	31¾	31¾	31¾
5	Can B Un Pac 4s '48	21	21	21
5	Cen of Ga 5½s '59	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
3	Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	101	101	101
3	Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	70	70	70
6	Cen N Eng 4s '61	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
5	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	57	57	57
1	Cen RR NJ 4s '87	87	8 7	87
5	Certain-td 5½s '48	132	131¾	132
27	Ches Corp 5s '47	97¼	97¼	97¼
3	C & O 3⅜s '96 D	108¼	108⅛	108⅛
5	CB&Q 4½s '77	109½	109⅜	109½
1	Cb&Q gen 4s '58	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
5	Chi Gt West 4s '59	18	18	18
1	Chi I & L 5s '56	58½	58½	58½
2	CMStP&P gen 4s '89	31	30⅞	30⅞
17	CMStP&P 5s '75	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
3	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
1	Chi & N W 6½s '36	45	45	45
7	Chi&NW gen 5s '87	20	20	20
3	Chi & NW cv 4½s '49	22	22	22
13	CRI & P 4½s '52A	13⅛	13	13
20	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
2	CRI & P 4s '88	22	22	22
10	CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	19¼	19¼	19¼
1	CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	101¾	101½	101¾
4	AT&SF2cv 4½s '48	110½	110¼	110⅜
18	AT&SF 4s '95	46	46	46
1	Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	105¾	105¼	105¼
8	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	103	103	103
4	A C Line 1st 4s '52	98¾	98⅜	98⅜
1	B&O rfg 6s '95	114¼	114¼	114¼
4	B&O 1st 5s '48	87½	87	87⅛
12	B&O rfg 5s '95	86½	86½	86½
2	B&O 5s '96 F	76¾	76½	76¾
6	B&O cv 4½s '60	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1	B&O 4s PLE&WV '41	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1	Beth Stl 3¼s '60	95½	95½	95½
1	Beth Stl 3¼s '66	84¾	84¾	84¾
5	Boston & Me 5s '67	80	80	80
5	Bost & Me 4¾s JJ '61	85	85	85
5	Bost & Me 5s '55	94	94	94
31	Bklyn M T 4½s '66	119¾	119¾	119¾
1	Bklyn Un G 6s '47	113	112⅞	112⅞
6	Bklyn U G 5s '50	98½	98½	98½
2	Bklyn U G 5s '50	106	106	106
2	Bklyn U G 5s '57 B	86¾	86¾	86¾
5	Buf R&P 4½s '57	62⅞	62⅜	62⅜
2	Bush Term 5s '55	113¾	113½	113¾
4	Can Sou 5s '62	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
5	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	115	114¾	114¾
5	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	124	124	124
4	Can Nor 6½s '46	94½	94¼	94¼
3	Can Pac 4s perp	31¾	31¾	31¾
5	Can B Un Pac 4s '48	21	21	21
5	Cen of Ga 5½s '59	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
3	Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	101	101	101
3	Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	70	70	70
6	Cen N Eng 4s '61	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
5	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	57	57	57
1	Cen RR NJ 4s '87	87	8 7	87
5	Certain-td 5½s '48	132	131¾	132
27	Ches Corp 5s '47	97¼	97¼	97¼
3	C & O 3⅜s '96 D	108¼	108⅛	108⅛
5	CB&Q 4½s '77	109½	109⅜	109½
1	Cb&Q gen 4s '58	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
5	Chi Gt West 4s '59	18	18	18
1	Chi I & L 5s '56	58½	58½	58½
2	CMStP&P gen 4s '89	31	30⅞	30⅞
17	CMStP&P 5s '75	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
3	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
1	Chi & N W 6½s '36	45	45	45
7	Chi&NW gen 5s '87	20	20	20
3	Chi & NW cv 4½s '49	22	22	22
13	CRI & P 4½s '52A	13⅛	13	13
20	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
2	CRI & P 4s '88	22	22	22
10	CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	19¼	19¼	19¼
1	CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	101¾	101½	101¾
5	Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
5	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	90¼	90⅛	90¼
10	Childs Co 5s '43	39	39	39
1	Choc Okla & G 5s '52	100⅛	100	100⅛
7	Cin Gas & El 3¼s '66	103¾	103¼	103¼
4	Cin Un Term 3⅜s '71			
1	CCC & StL 5s 63D			

1	CCC & StL 4½s '77	105	15-32	105	15-32
2	CCC & St L gen 4s '93	96	96	96	96
3	Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	99¼	99¼	99¼	
13	Clev Un Terms 3s '73	107½	107½	107½	
4	Clev Un Tms 4½s '77C	106	105⅞	105⅞	
1	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	101⅞	101¾	101⅞	
1	Colmbia G 5s '52	103½	103½	103½	
1	Colmbia G 5s '61	101	101	101	
15	Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	106½	106	106⅛	
5	Coml Cred 3¼s '51	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	
5	Coml Cred 3¼s '61	102¼	101⅞	102¼	
20	Coml Inv Tr 3½s '51	103	103	103	
1	Con Edis 3½s '56	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	
13	Con Oil 3½s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼	
27	Consum Pow 3¾s '65	99½	99½	99½	
1	Consum Pow 3¾s '66	91½	91	91	
10	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
1	Den & R G 4½s3 '36	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
20	D & R G 4s '36	18	18	18	
3	D & R G West 5s '55	26	26	26	
15	D & R G West 5s '78	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	
1	Det Ed 5s '52	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	
5	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	109½	109¼	109¼	
2	El Auto Lite 4s '52	82	82	82	
3	Erie rfg 5s '67	81¼	81	81	
12	Erie rfg 5s '75	84	84	84	
3	Erie gen lien 4s '96	100¾	100¾	100½	
13	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	102¼	102¼	102¼	
1	Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	102½	102½	102½	
1	Gen M Accept 3¼s '51	100	100	100	
1	Goodrich 4½s '56	105¼	105¼	105¼	
1	Goodrich 6s '45	104⅜	104⅜	104¼	
13	Goodyr T&R 5s '57	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	
3	Gt Nor Ry 4½s '52	104	104	104	
5	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	135½	135½	135½	
5	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	
2	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	113¼	113¼	113¼	
2	G Bay & W deb B	98½	98½	98½	
1	Gulf M&N 5s '50	97½	97	97½	
1	Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	103	103	103	
2	Hous Il Tex 5½s '60	48½	48½	48½	
2	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	
7	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	75¾	75¾	75¾	
1	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	86	86⅜	86¼	
1	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	
1	IC&CSL&&NO 5s '63 A	104⅜	104	104⅜	
10	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	78	78	77⅞	
10	Interb R Tr 7s '32	76½	76½	75⅝	
30	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	75¼	75¼	74¾	
17	On RTr rfg 5s '66 ct	101	101	101	
1	Interlake Iron 4s '47	14½	14½	14½	
100	Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	
1	Int Gt Nor st 6s '52	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	
1	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	98½	98½	98½	
4	Int Paper 5s '55	101	101	101	
3	Int Paper 5s '47	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	
15	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	102½	102½	102½	
1	Jones & L St 4¼s '61	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	
5	K C South 3s '50	105¾	105¾	105¾	
15	Kresge Found 4s '45	60⅜	59⅜	100⅛	
9	Lac Gas 5½ '53	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	
4	L S & M S 3½s '97	103¾	103¾	103¾	
4	Lth & N Eng 4s '65A	74¾	74¾	74¾	
2	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	
2	Leh Val 4½s 2003	62⅛	62	62	
2	Leh Val 4s 2003	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	
10	Leh Val HTrm5s '54	129¾	129¾	129⅜	
1	Liggett & M 7s '44	98⅞	98¾	98⅞	
41	Loews 3½s '46	99	99	99	
1	Louis & N 1st4s 2003	92	92	92	
1	Louis & N 2¾s 2003	83	83	83	
2	Maine Cen 4½s '60	39¼	39⅛	39⅛	
12	Manhat Ry 4s '90	34¾	34⅛	34⅛	
11	Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	104	103⅜	103⅜	
4	McKes &Rob 5½s '50	52	52	52	
4	MetWSideECh 4s'38	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	
8	Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	16½	16½	16½	
4	M & S L cn 5s '34 ct	85⅛	84¾	84¾	
6	MSP&SSMar 5½s'78	24½	24½	24½	
6	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	85⅞	85⅞	86	
5	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	16½	16½	16½	
12	Mo Pac 5½s '49	21	21	21	
1	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	103	103	103	
4	MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	98½	98½	98½	
4	Mor&Essex 5s '55	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	
8	Mor&Essex 4½s '55	103¼	103¼	103⅛	
7	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	105	105	105	
1	Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	31½	31½	31½	
2	NtRyMex 4½s '57asd	104¾	104¾	104¾	
5	NatiSteel 4s '65	117½	117½	117½	
1	NET&T 4½s '61B	97¼	97¼	97¼	
13	NOPuSv 5s '52A	79	79	79	
2	NOrl&NE 4½s '52	54	54	54	
3	NOTex&M 5½s'54ct	120	119½	119½	
31	NECcv 6s '44	98¼	98	98	
31	NYC rfg 5s 2013	89¾	89¾	89¾	
20	NYC 4½s 2013A	97¾	97¼	97¾	
3	NYC cu 4s '96	109	108¾	108¾	
187	NYC 3½s '52	102¼	102¼	102¼	
4	NYC 3½s '46	89¾	89¾	89¾	
5	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	96¾	96½	96½	
14	NYC&HR 3½s'97	100	99⅞	100	
3	NYChic&StL 6s'38	100	100	100	
3	NYChic&StL 5½s'74A	83	88¾	88⅞	
9	NYChic&StL 4½s'78	104	104	104	
6	NYChic&StL 4s '46	100	100	100	
7	NYEdis 3¼s '65	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛	
1	NYGasElH H&P 5s '48	27¼	27	27	
1	NYO&W rfg 4s '92	19	19	19	
1	NYO&W gen 4s '55	105½	105½	105½	
5	NYRy 6s'58st	106¾	106¾	106¾	
10	NYStEam 5s '56	106¾	106¾	106¾	
2	NYSteam 5s '51	107¾	107¾	107¾	
15	NYTel 4½s'39	15½	15½	15½	
2	NYW&Bost 4½s'46	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	
2	Niag Sh 5½s'50	103½	103½	103½	
2	Nor Am Ed 4½s'63	31½	30½	30½	
16	Nor Pac 4s '97	112	111⅞	111⅞	
19	Nor Pac 6s 2047	98½	98½	98½	
2	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	104¾	104⅜	104⅜	
15	Nor Pac 4s '97	74¾	73¾	74½	
15	Nor Pac 3s 2047	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	
8	Ohio Ed 4s '65	112¾	112¾	112¾	
1	Ohio P S 5½s '46	105½	105½	105½	
1	Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	97¼	97⅛	97¼	
15	Pac G & El 3½s '66	102¼	102¼	102¼	
11	Pac G & El 5s '41	105	105	105	
11	Pac G & El 4s '64	100¾	100⅝	100⅝	
5	Pac T & T 3¼s '66 C	100½	100½	100½	
1	Pac T & T 3¼s '66 B	100¼	100¼	100¼	
6	Para Pict 6s '55	66⅛	65⅝	66⅛	
5	Parmelee T 6s '44	100	100	100	
1	Penn Dix 6s '41 A	103⅜	103½	103½	
18	Penn P & Lt 4½s '81	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	
10	Penn Co 4s '63	116	115¾	115¾	
5	Penn RR gen 5s '68	109⅝	109½	109⅝	
20	Penn RR gen 4½s '65	106¼	106¼	106¼	
12	Penn RR gen 4¼s '81	106¼	106¼	106¼	
12	Penn RR gen 4¼s '81	101¼	101⅛	101⅛	
15	Penn RR 4½s 'deb '70	99¾	99¾	99⅜	
8	Penn RR 3¾s '70	109⅛	108⅞	109⅛	
18	Penn RR 3¼s '52	98	97⅝	98	
3	Pere Marq 4½s '80	104¾	104½	104½	
16	Phila Co 5s '67	14	13¾	14	
9	Phil Read C&I 6s '49	30½	30½	30½	
1	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	27	27	27	
5	Philippine Rr 4s '37	107½	107½	107½	
1	PCC&StL 4½s '77	61½	61	61	
14	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	100	100	100	
5	Potomac El P 3¼s '66	99¼	99	99¼	
5	Purity Bak 5s '48	107	106⅞	106⅞	
11	Readg 4½s '97 A	98½	98½	98½	
3	Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	109	108½	109	
26	Rem Rand 4½s 56	116	116	116	
4	Republic St 5½s '54	97¼	97⅛	97⅛	
11	Republic St 4½s '61	98⅛	98	98	
6	Republic St 4½s '56	171	171	171	
8	Republic St 4½s '50	103¼	103¼	103¼	
8	Revere C & B 4½s '56				

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

	Sat	Fri
Advances	113	324
Declines	281	281
Unchanged	163	177
Total issues	557	782

Cattle and Lamb Prices Decrease; Hog Values Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Cattle and lamb values closed lower, the former being under pressure during the entire period under review, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Hog values, on the other hand, although only slightly higher, showed improvement even though receipts not only locally but in the aggregate at seven large markets were moderately expanded.

Strictly good, choice and prime steers and yearlings closed the week 50-75c lower, extreme decline of $1 from the high time last week being not uncommon. Scarcity prevented as much downturn on common grade steers and the lower half of the medium grades.

Buyers brought pressure to bear on strictly good, choice and prime kinds, particularly those with weight, early in the period under review, but having pushed such kinds down, bearish tactics were extended to everything else in the steer line and before the close declines were uniform on nearly so throughout the entire list. Prime 1403 lb. bullocks topped for the week at $15.75, these having put in an appearance after the market had sagged.

Scarcity prevented any sharp break on she stock. Heifers closing the period under review steady to weak but active. The week's top on heavy heifers was $11.50 and light heifers $11.35, with a spread of $7.75-9.75 being most comprehensive for the crop.

The closing top on fat wooled lambs was $12.25 with the bulk at $11.25-$12.10 for the week, these being generally 25-50c lower for the period. Springers showed up in numbers during the week and sold largely at $11.50-$12.25.

Farm Exports Lag, Imports Increase

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department said exports of farm products this season still are lagging behind a year ago while imports are expanding.

March agricultural exports reached 57 per cent of prewar volume, highest for the month in three years, the department reported, but deficits in earlier months of the period since July offset the gains.

Exports for the nine months ended March 31 were valued at $595,464,000 compared with $637,719,000 in the same period a year earlier. The department said this was a decline of 7 per cent in value and of 11 per cent in volume.

Imports for July through March passed the $1,000,000,000 valuation, $1,072,817,000, compared with $839,518,000 for July-March a year earlier. Of imports this season, the department said $528,480,000 were competitive with farm products in this country.

Cotton constituted the bulk of exports and was valued at $306,623,000 this season, as against $328,277,000 in the same nine months last season. The department said cotton sales declined 11 per cent in volume but only 7 per cent in value.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holdrs. of Record.
Federal Chem Co pf	6%			
	$2.50	.. May 10	May 5	
Penn Inv Co $4 pf	$2	.. Apr. 24	Apr 15	
	Special			
Schiff Co (The)	50%	.. May 26	May 11	
	Extra			
American Chicle	25c	.. June 15	June 1	
Creole Petroleum	12½c	.. June 1	May 15	
Hancock Oil, A	$1	.. June 10	May 27	
B	12½c	.. June 1	May 15	
May Hosiery Mills, A	25c		June

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

LONGWOOD TOWERS *Brookline*

Apartments range in size from two to seven rooms All have electric kitchen equipment. Services include housekeeping staff, restaurant, commissary, barber, beauty shop, valet, laundresses, etc.

Rental rates are, of course, higher than in buildings offering fewer advantages—but rates are much lower than people generally suppose them to be. Write or phone for a folder with floor plans and detailed rates.

T. Roger Keane, *General Manager*
LONGWOOD TOWERS, BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

Booklet, with Rates, upon Request. Visit—or Telephone Longwood 3200

BOSTON—Substantial reduction on summer rent, spacious 4-room suite; No. 41 at 74 Fenway. Sublease to September; renewal optional. Laf. 4306, days

WATERTOWN, MASS.—5 rooms and bath, 2nd floor, 2 porches, hot water heat; good location, near car line; garage. MID. 5793-W.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON—2 room, kitchenette apartment. Hotel Braemore. Furnished, grand piano, southwest exposure; June-October; phone before 10 a. m., Apt. 275, Kenmore 4600 or write same address.

BOSTON, 88 Exeter St.—Sublet June-Sept., completely furnished, 2 rooms, bath, housekeeping facilities; reasonable. Write or call Ken. 3586 before 9:30 a. m.

BOSTON — Sublet, June-Sept.; 2-room, kitchenette apt.; completely furnished; at the Myles Standish. Call Miss Olsson, Com. 4500.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—7-room apartment to sublet for the summer; unusually attractive apt. in a very desirable location; best of refs. required; with or without a maid. Box K-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

N. Y. C., W. 57th St.—Attractive sittingroom, bedroom, kitchenette; cool, quiet, homelike; ideal transportation; $85. Phone PL. 3-0997.

SUBLET, June 1 till Sept. 1 or 15, furnished two-room corner apartment at 19 West 69th St., N. Y. C.; cooking facilities; three exposures; large library; very near park; one block Christian Science church; complete hotel services; $70 monthly; references. Endicott 2-0280. Apartment 10-A.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1728 20th St., N. W., Apt. 2—Comfortable apartment, 3 rooms, kitchen, bath, near transportation.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

DORCHESTER WOMAN would like business woman, Protestant, Christian Scientist preferred, to rent furnished bedroom and living room of attractive apartment, beautiful location, convenient to transportation; references. Write Box M-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS WANTED

BOSTON—Wanted to rent, furnished apartment with 3 bedrooms for summer; preferably on the Fenway. Write Box F-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

NEW 7-PASSENGER CARS with uniform chauffeur guides to all places of interest; reasonable rates by hour, day or week. Tel. Asp. 1500, Brookline. Mass. Alden Park Cab Co.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

FOR RENT on Crystal Lake, Gilmanton, N. H., owner's attractive camp, sleeping cabins, electricity, modern plumbing, boat; $350 for season. Write Box F-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GRADUATE Kindergartner, 17 years teaching experience will board in own home, infant, small child, or child needing special care, during summer vacation beginning June; loving, intelligent consideration and desire to help; Christian Scientist only; 20 miles from Boston. Write Box K-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

N. Y. C.—Girls, beautiful country; modern home; playground, swimming, riding nearby, tennis; small group; careful, loving supervision. BLAKE, Caledonia 5-4466.

BOOK REPAIRING

OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT. GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
129 Washington Street, Brookline
Tel Beacon 3686

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

ANNISQUAM RIVER at Wolf Hill, 4 bedrooms, 2 stone fireplaces; living room 24x40; landing float on water. C. T. HEBERLE, 75 Western Ave., Gloucester, Mass. Tel. Gloucester 6.

CHEBEAGUE ISLAND—Casco Bay, Maine—Cottage furnished, living room, fireplace, 4 sleeping rooms, kitchen, electricity, bath, porch, double garage; near beach; available for entire season. W. W. JOHNSON, 43 College St., Portland, Maine.

VERMONT—Bungalow on lake, furnished; overlooking mountains; open fireplace; electricity; bathroom; $150 season; boat free. CARMEL HALEY, 151 State, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR RENT

ROSE CLIFF COTTAGE—New—To rent or sell, on beautiful beach, overlooking Cape Cod Bay, near Sea Pines Camp and Guest Building; two fireplaces, three bedrooms, maid's room, and garage. FAITH BICKFORD, Brewster, Mass.

FUR STORAGE

RELIABLE Dry Cold Fur Storage—Fully insured; lowest rates; furs called for; expert repairing; remodeling; EXCEPTIONAL VALUES—Fur Coats—Scarfs. CHARLES E. MORRIS, in the Wholesale Fur Market, 332 7th Ave., corner 29th Street, New York City. 4th Floor. LOngacre 5-4047.

GENEALOGY

WHO were your New England ancestors? Build your family genealogy through Hartford (Conn.) Times Weekly Genealogical Edition. subscribe, one year, $1.00.

HELP WANTED—MEN

YOUNG MAN, mechanically inclined, to spend two months at summer estate on Lake Winnepesaukee beginning about July 10; must be Christian Scientist; act as companion to employer, motor boating, fishing, and doing chores in return for board and room and nominal compensation; ample opportunity and ideal environment for quiet and study. Address Box 462, Pittsburg, Mass., giving age, height, weight.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL housework girl, family of two; small country house; wages $60 a month. Call Dedham 2190 (Mass.), 8 to 10 A. M.

LADY, unusual, cultured, refined, educated, Christian Scientist preferred; piano, drive car, take care two children (girls) ages 5 and 6, assist in upstairs work (children attend school 9 to 4); beautiful private home in Great Neck, Long Island, New York; state fully your past experience and salary desired; confidential. Write Box H-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

OPPORTUNITY for active person willing to be generally helpful in comfortable home in Greater Boston; some compensation; Christian Scientist preferred. Call eves., 7 to 8 p. m. PARkway 1580-W.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Quincy, Mass., shore, 5 room furnished cottage; private beach, tennis court; community house; $3600. Owner, TAL. 1313.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Suburban, 10-room, modern home; plumbing, city electricity, new hot air furnace; garage, barn. Miss E. H. Church, Route 5, Ithaca, N. Y.

LEXINGTON, Mass.—For sale: 6 rooms; new house on 37 Independence Ave. Air-conditioned. Somerset 0267 or 7340.

HOUSES TO LET

NEEDHAM HTS., Mass.—4-room, attractively furnished bungalow to sublet for the summer; adults only. Phone Needham 0939-M.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A SIMPSON 131 Washington St Boston

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A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van NOBLE R STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St. Dorchester Center, Boston Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

MIAMI, FLA.—Local and Long Distance Moving; padded, insured, licensed vans; get our low rates first. Flash Express & Storage Co., 281 S. W. 1st Court.

OLD GOLD AND DIAMONDS

CASH Paid for Your Old Jewelry
Arthur W. Fitt, 26 West Street, Boston

ORGANS FOR SALE

IMPORTED Mustel organ, only 3½ feet high, 22 stops, wonderful tone; music lovers should see and hear; good for home. ANTHONY, 9 Park Pl., Jamaica Plain, Mass. Jam. 0533-J.

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PAUL PHILIPOFF
Painting Contractor, Artist Material, Paints
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When in need of help watch these columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

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Lincoln—Built 1756

A fine old centre chimney colonial with low ceilings, wide floor boards, and kettle cranes in 3 fireplaces; 5 chambers, sleeping porch, 2 baths, oil heat, garage. In every way one of the most outstanding values we have ever been able to offer. Shown by appointment only. Call Mr. Warner.

R. M. Bradley & Co. Inc., *Realtors*
Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass.
TROwbridge 6415

HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT

in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W SAVAGE, Inc.
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Cen. New. 3252

MELROSE, MASS.—10-room house in splendid repair, new oil heater; 2-car garage, large screened porch; very convenient to trains, buses, schools. Tel. Mel. 3804.

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181 Mass. Ave., Boston Ken. 4051 3277

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157 Federal St., Boston Lib. 3778

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Furnished rooms with or without board; delightful little inn, private baths, all rooms air-conditioned; well-kept grounds, spacious porch, parking. Longwood 8372.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Pleasant room with board in cheery home; good location; reasonable; piazza. Phone BEAcon 5728.

BROOKLINE, MASS.
ROOM and board, private family; conveniently located. ASP. 3909.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Large room overlooking Charles River; twin beds, private lavatory. 137 Bay State Rd., Tel. Circle 7786.

BOSTON—Pleasant single room; cool and comfortably furnished. Opposite The Mother Church Park. Com. 6007.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Attractive, airy rooms for permanent guests or tourists; one with kitchenette; parking. LON. 8775.

EXCEPTIONALLY desirable front, suitable two, three; also single; $3 up; if seen, appreciated. Rice, 145 W. 84th St. (Apt. 5E), N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

Copy Writer

Men's clothing and furnishings; 3 years' experience in N. Y. C. and Pittsburgh; recently copy chief for 4A N. Y. C. agency; age 34; married. Write Box B-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

YOUNG man, college graduate, LL.B. degree, office and selling experience, desires position. Write Box M-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

A MIDDLE-AGED lady desires position with person needing care, or responsibility of a home; capable, willing. Box N-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COOK-Housekeeper—Young woman, capable take full charge, highest references, Christian Scientist preferred. M-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PART TIME work by experienced bookkeeper, special accounts, etc.; can take work home if necessary; best of references. Box N-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

POSITION as companion or housekeeper, congenial; qualified; no objection to rural district; will travel; driver's license. Box K-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG LADY companion to woman in travel or home; speaks French; master's degree Boston Univ. For particulars L. F. WOOD, Hig. 1614, 60 Windsor St., Boston.

SUMMER HOMES

1670 COLONIAL, quaint town, South Berwick, Maine; 7 rooms, 4 bedrooms, bath, lavatory first floor; fireplace, wood range, electric stove, screened porch; excellent barn; 2 acres; June 1 to Sept. 1, $250; picture by request. R. H. STAFFORD, 474 Chestnut Hill Ave., Brookline, Mass.

FOR SALE—Maine, summer home, West Gouldsboro; main road to Winter Harbor; 7 rooms, bath, all furnished; well and spring water; 15 acres land; $2500.00. Write Box F-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE, LAKE ERSKINE, N. J.—Bungalow, price $2000; four rooms and bath; furnished, garage, electricity; $400 cash. Charles M. Kennedy, Haworth, N. J.

"Green Pastures"
AN OLD COLONIAL
NEW HAMPSHIRE HOME

To rent, furnished, a delightful, old timbered house surrounded by lawn, shrubbery and woodland; 12 rooms, 4 bathrooms, 3 fireplaces, spacious kitchen; electricity, including electric range and refrigerator; also oil-burning kitchen range and steam heat with oil burner; two-car garage; three-stall horse barn; magnificent view of Mt. Monadnock and Temple Mountain Range; lakes near by; between East Jaffrey and Jaffrey Center. For full particulars address P. O. Box 25, East Jaffrey, N. H.

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Beautiful colonial summer home for rent, corner Elm and Main Sts., furnished; 10 rooms, 7 chambers, 2 modern bathrooms, fireplaces, barn, garage, lawns; near golf, tennis clubs and beaches; shown Sundays, O. BLACKLOCK, 1376 Commonwealth Ave, HUB. 1633. (Boston).

WELLFLEET, CAPE COD, RENT FOR SEASON—New House, four bedrooms, two baths, fine location; beautiful view of bay. Apply to FRED W. CHIPMAN, Box 71, Framingham, Mass.

WESTMORELAND VILLAGE N. H.—$200 for season, furn. homestead, all conveniences; delightfully comfortable. S. F. P., 82 Bartlett Ave., Arlington, Mass. Tel. Arl. 0831.

PAYING GUESTS

HOME with beautiful surroundings wishes guests, good board $10; open all year. Beulah Fuller, Wellsboro, Penna., R. D. No. 8.

SEA PINES HOMESTEAD
CAPE COD
Rest, study, and companionable recreation. Open fires. Sunny paths through the pines to the sea. Address Faith Bickford, Brewster, Mass

YOUNG MAN desires gentlemen guests, mountain chalet, servant, open fires, large porch, garden, horses. GORDON T. HEARD, Intervale, N. H.

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210 West Seventh St Tel. TRinity 3004
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St Tel Sutter 7240
SEATTLE
624 Skinner Building Tel MAin 3904
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Westminster Tel Whitehall 3691
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Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States.

SUMMER BOARD

TUMBLE BROOK
Lake Winnepesaukee, So. Wolfeboro, N. H. Ideal summer vacation at country home; excellent food, and pleasant rooms; swimming, fishing and golf near by; rate $14 per week. For information write, MRS. M. L. OLNEY, 52 High St., Springfield, Mass.

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RUGS CLEANED, REPAIRED
Bought, Sold, Exchanged
CITY ORIENTAL RUG CO.
67 Carver Street, Boston HANcock 4158

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CLARA MABEL HUTCHINSON, Teacher of Singing—Italian bel canto; correct breathing, technique and interpretation. 106 Mountfort St., Back Bay, Boston. Tel. Comm. 8591.

WANTED TO BUY

HIGHEST cash prices for women's worn and old fur coats. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., New York City, Room 503. Chick. 4-4408.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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BOSTON
Homelike furnished Suites with kitchenettes: 1-5 rooms $38-$70.50, adjacent to The Mother Church. Shawmut Realty Trust, 24-A Clearway Street

MULTIGRAPHING

MULTIGRAPHING
Prompt attention to mail orders.
L. A. Letter Shop, 619 Lebanon Street
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ROOMS TO LET

ACCOMMODATIONS
Rooms—Apartments—City and Shore
A Service Bureau at Your Service
58 Falmouth St., Boston Ken. 4033

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., opp. The Mother Church—Attractive rooms, all inner-spring mattresses, running water, elevator, garage. MRS. GIFFORD-HEWITT COM. 7862

SALESMEN WANTED

SUBSCRIPTION man on trade papers; liberal comm.; protected terri.; send details experience. PUBLISHERS' CLEARING HOUSE, 9 E. 40th, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

UNIVERSITY English instructor wishes summer tutorial work in languages, preferably with family; references. Write Box X-11, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

TO LET

$225 renting furnished new 9-room French Colonial two or three months; 4 bedrooms, 4 baths, library; near U. C. L. A., 1509 Comstock Ave., Los Angeles. CR. 0621.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

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21st St. at Ave. B Ph. 3-5164

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Conveniently Located
Cash and Carry
Branch Offices
Prompt Delivery Service
Phone 3-4216

GOODYEAR SHOE HOSPITAL
REPAIRING
PHONE 6-9316 418 NORTH 20TH STREET

Butler R.E. & I. Co INC.
RENTALS—SALES
INSURANCE
412 NO. 21ST STREET 3-3278

Simmons Electric Co.
"Complete Electrical Service"
Lighting Fixtures, Mazda Lamps, Appliances, Electric Repairs and Wiring
2023 First Ave. North Phone 3-2376

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM
TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS
of unmistakable quality

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Three Convenient Locations
NO. 1.....1ST AVENUE
NO. 2.....20TH STREET
NO. 3.....3RD AVENUE

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Ave. Phone 3-1159

A B C Coke
"Alabama's Best Cake"
Phone 5-1546
SMOKELESS FUEL CO.

MOBILE

Anna Marie Beauty Shop
Specialist in Shampooing and Finger Waving
Marcel and Water Waves, etc.
Call for Appointment
DEXTER 3621
Irma M. Taylor 164 Conte St., Mobile, Ala.

DAMRICH
Mobile's Finest and Oldest Shoe Store
For Men — Women — Children
105 Dauphin St. Dexter 532

Gayter's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

ALABAMA

MOBILE (Continued)

The Greenbury Studios
Paintings, Mirrors and Frames
Refinishers and Restorers of Old Paintings and Frames
13 SOUTH CONCEPTION STREET

MONTGOMERY

Klein & Son
Jewelers
SILVERWARE - CHINA
Distinctive Gifts

John danzicer. inc.
"Foremost Fashions"
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Famous for Good Food
Year Round Air Conditioned
25 COMMERCE ST. C-385

Your Dollars Get More at Sears
easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
119 COMMERCE STREET

Al Levy's
"The Show Place of Montgomery"
3 Court Square

— COLOR FAST —
EXCLUSIVE WASHING PROCESS
Delicate Colors Remain Bright and Beautiful
DAMP WASH 3c lb.
Ready to Iron
CEDAR-805
Empire Laundry

FLORIDA

DAYTONA BEACH

CHEVROLET HALIFAX MOTORS
R. C. HENSON, Pres
Oldsmobile and Chevrolet Dealer
Official A. A. A.
118-122 Magnolia Avenue

Curtis Dry Goods Company
158 SOUTH BEACH STREET
Shop here for a beautiful selection of fine piece goods, table linens, bed linens, curtains, drapery materials, spreads, dainty underthings, hosiery, neckwear

Drink Foremost Milk
950 Volusia Ave.
Phone 480 Daytona Beach, Fla.

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Faultless Cash Grocery
The Home of Good Eats
125 S. E. Second Street
Phone 149 Delivery Service
MRS H. D. FICHTENMULLER, MGR.

WALL STREET SHOE REPAIR
High Quality Service
110 WALL STREET

Gulf Service Station
Corner N. E. First St. and Federal Highway
Good Gulf Gasoline and Oils
Dunlop Tires and Tubes
Phone 408-J

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Fish and Poultry Market
Quality Service
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Fort Lauderdale, Florida

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Tropical Fort Myers
Large selection of attractive homes and riverfront estates in Tropical FORT MYERS, for sale or for lease for the year 'round or season. Hunting, Fishing, Bathing, Golf and Outdoor Sports of all kinds.

K. L. JEFFCOTT REALTY COMPANY
Realtors
"Everything in Real Estate"
FORT MYERS FLORIDA

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LAW'S
Soda — Lunch
Salads and Sandwiches
WHITMAN'S CANDY
1929 HOLLYWOOD BOULEVARD

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 5-0762
1:00 to 3:00 p. m. daily
Advertising Information Bureau

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.

FAMILY WASHING
Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE (Continued)

1867 1937

Everything for the Home and Each Member of the Family
Cohen Brothers
Block of Duval, Laura, Hogan and Church Streets

STANDARD FURNITURE CO
320 HOGAN
FINE FURNITURE, RUGS
LAMPS, RADIOS
JACKSONVILLE, FLA. PHONE 5-3769

Jacobs Jewelers
LAURA & ADAMS
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

Columbia Laundry and Dry Cleaners
Discount 20%
Cash and Carry
3585 St. Johns Avenue
Phone 2-1148

FRENCHY'S BEAUTY PARLOR and BARBER SHOP
The Original Frenchy Expert Operators
New location next door to Phelps
12 EAST ADAMS ST PHONE 5-1090

KUCHLER PRINTING COMPANY

PHONE 5-3161 30 SO. MAIN ST.

COMPLETE AUTOMOBILE SERVICE
"Willo Batteries"
23rd and Main Sts. 'Phone 5-0999

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd, Coral Gables
We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
769 N W 18th Terrace Ph 2-7696

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

Bert's Grocerteria
INCORPORATED
Coconut Grove's Independent Food Stores
3440 MAIN HIGHWAY
Phones 4-1631, 4-1632

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BEAUTY SHOPPE
1170 S. W. 17TH AVENUE
Ample Parking Space
Specializing in Permanent Waving and Hair Tinting
ETHELDA M. VETTER, Prop. Ph. 2-0412
MIAMI, FLORIDA

NORGE Rollator refrigeration
All Models on Display at
Shelley's
3015 Grand Ave., Coconut Grove
100 S. W. First Street, Miami

Eleanor's
Women's Smart Apparel—Millinery
Open All Year
Huntington Building
S. E. 1st St. and 2nd Ave. Ph. 2-1589

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168 N. E. FORTIETH STREET
Across from Biltmore Theatre, Buena Vista
Catering to Home Folks of Miami
Serving only the best foods, prepared with appreciation and care served to your liking

Abstracts - Title Insurance
Escrows
Dade-Commonwealth TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E. First Street Phone 2-7666

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

Delicatessen
McKinley - Wedderspoon Fruits Vegetables
Phone 4-1922
Main Highway Coconut Grove

McFARLAND AWNING CORP.
743 S. W. EIGHTH STREET
Awnings — Canopies
Tarpaulins and Umbrellas

SUNOCO MOTOR OIL NO HARD CARBON
HINELY'S
SUNOCO SERVICE
Washing—Polishing—Waxing
Specialized Lubrication
S. W. 27th Ave. and Dixie Highway
Phone 4-9106

LLOYD PRINTING, INC.

1800 N MIAMI AVENUE Tel. 2-4743

Cosmetics—Toilet Goods
Candies—Sodas—Sandwiches
at the Friendly Shop
Schrager's
BISCAYNE BLVD. AT THIRD STREET

Collins Grocery, Inc.
7916 N. E. Second Ave.
"In the Heart of Little River"
We earnestly solicit and deeply appreciate your business
Phone Edgewater 9159

Miami's Most Exclusive
TYPEWRITER STORE
ALL MAKES—NEW and REBUILT
Typewriters — Adding Machines
Portables — Mimeographs
Supplies Service Rentals
PALM TYPEWRITER CO.
171 N E Second Street Ph. 2-0514

Home Furniture Exchange
Complete line of new and used furniture for homes, apartments and hotels.
763 S. W. 8th Street Phone 2-1109

INSURANCE
of all kinds
BAKER INSURANCE AGENCY
(Formerly W. W. Baker, Inc.)
1125 INGRAHAM BLDG. PHONE 3-4949

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

WHITE BELT DAIRY
Milk and Dairy Products
OLD PLANTATION ICE CREAM
Phone Edge 1568

Building Contractor and Repairs
I will build a house on your lot $2000 up.
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Everything for the Fisherman
BEST TACKLE BIGGEST VARIETY
FREE DELIVERY Phone 3-1616
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McAVOY'S ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH
Washing, Polishing, Lubrication
Biscayne Blvd. at 7th Street
PHONE 2-9817

BRING IT HERE AND LET US WORRY! BRAKES CARBURETORS IGNITION
J. MILTON DADE
Mechanical and Electrical Station
West Flagler at 10th Avenue
Phone 2-4450 Nite 2-0231

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Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston
PHONE 5626
Grade A Raw Milk
How-Ann Dairy
Jersey Herd

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
Cor Orange and Jefferson Sts.

New Accessories
for the Home
DICKSON-IVES
The Woman's Store
ORLANDO, FLA.

Where your patronage is appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES and ACME CLEANERS
135 E. CHURCH
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

FLORIDA

ORLANDO (Continued)

For Reliable Information About REAL ESTATE write
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Realtor
23 SO. MAIN STREET, ORLANDO, FLA.

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"Your Guiding Beautician"
FLORENCE HAIRDRESSER
Our Thirteenth Season in Palm Beach
Erskine McKain, Owner and Manager
440 S OCEAN BLVD. PHONE 8828
LIDO POOLS BLDG. PALM BEACH

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

Complete Line of
Universal Appliances
Lighting Specialists
BURKHARDT'S, Inc.
207 Clematis Street

SARASOTA

SARASOTA HARDWARE & PAINT CO., INC.
"Real Quality and Service"
General Electric Radio
Radio Repair Service
486 Main Street

Badger Pharmacy, Inc.
at Five Points
S. D. BOYLSTON, *Manager*
Luncheonette Service
Stationery — Perfumes
PHONE 2224

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
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The BAYNARD COMPANY
Funeral Home
Dial 4151 770 Fourth Ave., North

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MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

UNIVERSAL CLEANING & LAUNDRY CO.
PHONE H-3779
Office and Plant, 804-6 S. Howard Ave.

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
803-808 FLORIDA AVENUE
Tampa, Florida

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

The Ritenclif Cafeteria
CHAMBERS BROTHERS, *Managers*
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 ZACK STREET

"Shop at Sears and Save"
SEARS, ROEBUCK & Co.
Tampa, Fla.

WINTER HAVEN

"WINTER HAVEN'S FAVORITE FOOD STORE"
PUBLIX STORES INC.

CARROLL SMITH, INC.
Hardware
"The Friendly Store"
15-19 THIRD ST. N. W. Ph. 24-601

ROEL'S QUALITY MARKET
New York and Western Meats
Sea Food, Poultry and Dairy Products
Telephone 26-491 Runkle Bldg.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes.
WASHABLE WALLPAPER

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
70 Broad N. W. Wa. 5789

FLOWERS AND PLANTS
For Every Occasion
We Deliver
CALL RA. 7931
MANRY'S Cascade Florist
1167 CASCADE AVENUE, S. W.

Nationally Known
SHOES
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family
BYCK'S 203 PEACHTREE STREET

Chajage's
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
HENRY SOBELSON, Prop.
220 Peachtree Street

For Fine Foods
at Economical Prices Call Us
ECHOLS & LYLE, Inc.
776 N. Highland Ave. He 0344
1399 N. Highland Ave. He 9780
430 Moreland Ave. N. E. Ja 0546

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9-10:30 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop at
Sears and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MACON, GA.

Marvin's Grocery
GROCERIES AND MEATS
The Store of Quality
Phones 138-139 2105 VINEVILLE AVE.
Prompt Delivery

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

Crescent Laundry Co.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY—DRY CLEANING
DYEING

Shop—NEWBERRY'S
Macon's Newest and Finest
5c—10c—25c—$1.00 Store
"In the Heart of Macon"

SAVANNAH

GEORGIA MOTORS CORP.
Sales Parts Ford Service
224 Broughton St. E. Savannah, Ga.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

Auto sense is as essential to safe driving as horse sense.
John E. Schley Agency
GENERAL INSURANCE
Tel. 2108

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Forty seven years of continued service increase our responsibility.
DIAL 3-5191

SEE NEXT PAGE

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

WHEN IN BOSTON, U. S. A., live in comfortably furnished apartments adjacent to The Mother Church. Address SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24A Clearway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

CAIRO, 15 Charia Amir Hussein, Ghezireh—Very comfortable board residence. English house; excellent cooking, good service; moderate terms; good locality near Ghezireh Sporting Club.

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SWITZERLAND—House to let, furnished, in ideal situation overlooking Rhone Valley; 4 bedrooms; 2 reception, kitchen and offices. Erard grand piano; garden. Apply TIDEY, 6 High View Ave., Edgware, Middx., England.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BOURNEMOUTH (Branksome Park) Eng.—Girls leaving school wishing to improve English conversation can join happy family circle in Bourgemouth. Near sea, beach hut, tennis and car. Moderate terms. References received and given. RYELANDS, 3 Chester Road.

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PHILATELIST
Berne, Switzerland, Bahnhofplatz 2.
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

TEACHERS

ENGLISH LESSONS
Special business courses; translations. Mrs. VOLLMER, Waldstätterhof, Lucerne, Switz.

INDIA

CEYLON—Colombo

FRAMJEE HOUSE HOTEL
Select Clientele
Beautifully situated facing sea. Excellent cuisine, quiet, comfortable, spacious grounds. Tennis court.
Terms per day from 10/- to 12/- shillings sterling
English Proprietress, D. Mace-Shepherd
English Manageress, Mrs. Gilroy
Telephone 2380 Steamers met

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

We Want Gabe Fuel

Ask for folder with Engineers' Testimonials
JØRGEN GABE
ORD. 3460

FEMMØLLER PENSION
Situated in the most beautiful surroundings in Mols Hills. Private bathing beach and houses. Free garage. Full pension during season. Kr. 8- per day. Really First-Class Cuisine.

Ladies' Hairdresser
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ANE KATRINESVEJ 6
Godthaab 2166 H. Angelsø

Perfumery - Saebeudsalget
SCT. THOMASALLE 1
VESTER 2276 y
JOHANNE SAMSON

CHR. C. SOLDATHS SUCC'S
(G. SPELLERBERG & SON)
Fresh and Smoked Provisions
Holbroplads 2 Tel. Cent. 1422

FRANCE

PARIS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Anjou 20-67
9 A. M.-5:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ARTISTIC PHOTOS
STUDIO LANDAU
34 rue Scheffer
Tel.: Passy 26-57

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

SCHENHOLMS
Undertaker
Mrs. Maja Schenholm
Fleminggatan 1, Stockholm
Tel. 50 34 34, 53 37 34
After Business Hours, 500134

"The Oldest and Largest House" for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia
Holmblom's
NORRMALMSTORG

HIGH-CLASS PERMANENT WAVING
MALMS
DAMFRISERING
HAIR DYEING
Nybrogatan 37 II Tel. 627468 Tempos Hus

Gillberg's
Gentlemen's Clothing
Gentlemen's Equipment
Hamngatan 5a
Only goods of quality

Norrlands Delikatesser
Läckra, hemlagade charkuterivaror
JÄMTLANDSBODEN
23 Norrlandsgatan. Tel. 101754
(Sausages, etc.)

ASYBA
STENCILS
Grevmagnigatan 5
Tel. 600666

AKTIEBOLAGET
G. A. BERG
MÖBLER, TEXTILIER, ARMATUR (Furniture) Kungsgatan 35

KONDITORI
Gerda Wirström
NORRA KUNGSTORNET
Kungsgatan 28 (Bakers) Tel. 206600

ANNA-LISA MÅNSSON
MILLINER
Hats Are Made and Renovated
Moderate Prices
FREDSGATAN 3iii Tel. 206717

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

BLUMENHAUS
For Flowers, Plants, Floral Tributes Arranged
SCHÖPFLIN
Tel. 28 399 Streitgasse 3.

F. SPRÜNGLI
GARTENBAU
Burgfelderstrasse 21 Tel. 25.391
(Horticulture)

CONFISERIE WINIGER
Konfekt und Torten Spezialitäten
Schneidergasse 32
(Sweets and Confectionery)

Frau GSCHWIND
Jurastrasse 55

MASCHINEN-STOPFEREI
Machine Darning.

BASEL (Continued)

MAGASIN DU SAUVAGE
Freiestrasse 35 (Rue Franche 35)
Ready-mades, Novelties and Materials for Ladies

BUCHHALTUNGEN
Revisionen, Ordnen, Nachtragen, Bilanzen
monatliche Buchhaltungen
H. BÜHLER, Gotthelfstr. 28.
TEL. 35.002 BOOKKEEPING

BERNE

BAUGESCHÄFT
A. MASSARA
Hock- und Tiefbau
Bureau: Amthausgasse 22
Um- und Neubauten, Renovationen, Übernahme Ganzerbauten.
(BUILDER) BERN

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—·—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

Wollenhof A.G.
MARKTGASSE 8 BERN
STRICKWAREN
STRÜMPFE
WOLLE
UNTERWÄSCHE
HANDARBEITEN
KINDERSACHEN
KNITTED GOODS ETC.

CHARCUTERIE FINE
BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
Ad. Lobsiger-Mathys A. G.
31, SPITALGASSE 31 Tel. 23.454
(BUTCHER)

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Speciality of
Biscuits and Ravioli
Amthausgasse 1 Tel. 33.548

UHREN
WATCHES JEWELRY
REPAIR SERVICE
H. Surer-Zumsteg
Lorrainestr. 13, Berne

MATHYS & CIE
formerly E. Beck-Mathys
Corset Specialists
Marktgasse 56 Tel. 22.101

Footwear in all leading Swiss makes.
Schuhhaus Bubenberg
BERN

MAISON SPECIALE POUR
Coiffures
Permanentes
Teintures et Postiches d'Art
Salon de beaute
Manucures
RUE MONBIJOU 31 TEL. 22.721
(Hairdressing)

A smart Coat or Costume
An elegant Day or Evening Gown
ARE SIGNED
Couture Nora
Marktgasse 51, Berne Tel. 26.067

J. ZUBERBÜHLER
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear
Swiss Embroideries
Dresses Blouses
Kramgasse 85, near Zytglocken

Buchler
QUALITÄTS-SCHUHE
KRAMGASSE 71
Shoes for everybody in the family

KÄSERMANN
Kolonialwaren Grocery
Gerber Käse
Aegertenstrasse 49 Tel. 23.539

Speciality Shop for Rubber Goods
FELLER-GERBER
NEUENGASSE 5 TEL. 32.946
REPAIRS

SALON DE COIFFURE
for ladies and gentlemen
PERFUMERY
Chs. Grimm-Amthausgasse 3
GROCERY SHOP
MORITZ ABEREGG
Schaupiatzgasse 35
Dessert Fruit
Lindt & Sprüngli—Peter-Cailler-Kohler Chocolates

Remember
If you need any Toilet Articles
Albt. WILDBOLZ
9 Marktgasse 9 *Founded 1837*
Tel. 23.208

Plasterer and Painting Business
HANS HÄCHLER
Effingerstrasse 101 Tel. 31.521

Miss Bigler teaches
ENGLISH
Tel. 35.252 42 Bübenbergstr. 42

Optical Goods — Photography
FRED WIEDMER
Monbijoustrasse 24

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

BIEL

LÖFFLER & CIE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Apparel
47 BAHNHOFSTRASSE

Salon Astrid
Mlle M. Bigler SPECIAL FOR DAMES
Coiffeuse dipl.
(Hairdresser)
Crème Lucia
Rue de la Gare 38a

Tschäppät
AU MENAGE PRATIQUE
Household and Kitchen Articles
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
KANALGASSE 36

Für die Sommeranpflanzung
empfehlen wir
Unsere Topfpflanzen und Einjahrsommerblumen
HERMANN GERSTER
Tel. 24.16 10, Salzhausstrasse
Potted Plants and Annual Summer Flowers

Stoffe und Konfektion
DRAPERY STORE
Magazine Hess
BIEL NIDAUGASSE

EPICERIE
E. PLUSS-STETTLER
Unterer Quai 43
WERNLI BISCUITS DORIA PRODUCTS

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28.445
9:30 A. M.-12:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Golay Sons & Stahl
Sell Finest
WATCHES and JEWELRY
Place des Bergues

GEORG JENSEN'S SILVER
Same Prices as in Copenhagen
Sole Agent: HENRI ROZELAAR
Jeweller — Watchmaker
PLACE DU MOLARD 1

BADAN
HAUTES NOUVEAUTÉS
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822
(Drapery Store)

DEMENAGEMENTS
TRANSPORT OF PIANOS
Jean Riotton
7 rue Lombard (Près Bd. Cluse)
Travail soigné Tel. 41.773

"BALLY"
High-Class Footwear
For Men, Women and Children at
"LA RATIONNELLE"
18 Rue du Marché and 15 Rue de Rive

FELIX BADEL & CIE. S. A.
ELECTRICITE
4, Place du Molard

INTERLAKEN

Artistic WOOD-CARVING and IVORY WORK
Th. Zryd DIANA
Founded 1837
Carved and Inlaid Furniture
Musical Articles, Useful Gifts
Souvenirs
Apply for catalogue Mail Orders Filled

DAMENSALON BORN
Unionstrasse 7 Tel. 590

Ladies' Hairdressing
First-Class Service
Permanent Waving
Hair Cut *Perfumery*

Before you shop see our large assortment of
SPORTS SHOES, BOXCALF and NEAT LEATHER BOOTS
First Swiss Quality at low prices.
Wwe. Mühlemann.
MARKTGASSE

Konditorei - Tea Room
RITSCHARD
MARKTGASSE 12

FRITZ FELLER
ROSENSTRASSE 28
Specialist in
CENTRAL HEATING AND SANITARY INSTALLATIONS

INTERLAKEN—Unterseen

MATERIALS FOR LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
Also material for household use in well-known qualities
FROM
Fr. SCHNEIDER-STETTLER

LAUSANNE

Aux Galeries Haldiman
CONFECTIONS pour DAME et FILLETTES
Articles Tricotés, Bas, Gants, Sous-Vêtements
E. Guthertz-Herzog, Rue Haldimand 13
(Dressmaking Establishment)
COAL WOOD GASOIL
Aux meilleures conditions
Jn. PACHE & FILS, succ.
DE PACHE & RUCHONNET
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BAKER
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MASS-ATELIER
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Union of South Africa

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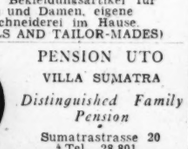
Cleghorns
FOR ALL YOUR NEEDS

Cape Town's most popular Store Cleghorns



The most popular Store in Johannesburg Cleghorns

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High Grade Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailoring
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The Men's Store for Men's Wear
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Carpets
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(BEACH FRONT)
Two sessions nightly. Saturday afternoon and evening. Three changes of programme weekly.

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Union of South Africa

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For Value in
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HOSIERY NECKWEAR
SOFT FURNISHINGS
STATIONERY, CHINA
TOILET REQUISITES
CONFECTIONERY
SHOWROOM MILLINERY
UNDERCLOTHING
MEN'S OUTFITTING
HARDWARE
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
Shop Where Everybody Shops

Do Ye Ken?
Solomon & McGlashan
CHURCH STREET
'Tis the right spot for all high class footwear. Specialists in Children's Boots and Shoes

Mrs. T. Southcomb
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Australia

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LADIES AND GENTS TAILORS
Edward St., Brisbane, Australia

ALLAN & STARK LTD
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Brisbane's Modern and Progressive Department Store. Quality Merchandise at Fair Prices.
OPEN AN ACCOUNT
For SERVICE *and* QUALITY

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Good Cooking — Good Service
Pleasant Surroundings
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GLOVES HOSIERY
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230 COLLINS STREET

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GEORGE COURTS
"The BIG Store"
KARANGAHAPE Rd AUCKLAND

HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

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DIC
The D. I. C. Wellington's most modern department store, extends a cordial welcome to all visitors from overseas.
D. I. C. on the Quay

Smart Hand Bags! Travelling Goods!
For anything in leather or fibre visit Wellington Headquarters. We sell QUALITY goods at the price of the commonplace.
NASH'S
only address
133-135 Cuba St., Wellington, N. Z.
No Branch Shops

FERGUSON & OSBORN
LIMITED
Booksellers and Stationers
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Specialists in Colour Printing and Lithography
202 LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

JAMES SMITHS
Are Sole Agents in Wellington for the Famous
SINCERITY SUITS and OVERCOATS
For Men

MACDUFFS
The Junior Store ... Cuba Street
The noted low-priced stores with the high quality goods. Crockery, Glassware, Enamelware, Tinware, Aluminumware, Household Hardware, Toilet Requisites, Stationery and Fancy Goods.

Save Our Discount Stamps
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COLLIE'S
for
FURNITURE and FURNISHINGS
QUALITY *VALUE*
Manners Street and Riddiford Street

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Monitor Movie Guide

'Shall We Dance?' A Musical In the Astaire-Rogers Style

Beethoven Concerto (Amkino) — While it may or may not play your local movie palace, this Soviet film is worth watching for. It tells how two small boys win honors at the great Moscow festival, one as a violinist, the other as a composer. Delightfully wholesome entertainment, well acted and photographed and accompanied by a clever musical score. Micha Taimonov, V. Vasilev, V. Gardin, A. Larikov.—Family.

Fifty Roads to Town (20th-Fox)—Director Norman Taurog and his cast mount their farcical steed and ride off furiously in all directions. A certain amount of fun of the more nonsensical kind derives from efforts of hard-working players. Girl fleeing bridegroom and boy fleeing irate but mistaken husband meet in a lonely cabin just as winter descends in full force but are finally rescued by posse. Don Ameche, Ann Sothern, Slim Summerville, Jane Darwell, John Qualen.—Adults and young people.

History Is Made at Night (United Artists)—Such odd bedfellows as old-fashioned melodrama, sophisticated comedy and spectacle on the grand scale are whipped into co-operation by Director Frank Borsage. Brutal husband crowns his unpleasant schemes to win back disillusioned wife by causing his new superliner to crash an iceberg when he learns she is aboard with a headwaiter who had saved her from one of his previous machinations. Acting excellent and film generally entertaining. Charles Boyer, Jean Arthur, Leo Carrillo, Colin Clive.—Adults and mature young people.

Hit Parade (Republic)—This company's first major effort is a pleasant concoction of radio talent, music, ventriloquism, gags, songs, dances and more than a taste of plot. Phil Regan, Frances Langford, Louise Henry, Edward Brophy, radio stars too numerous to mention and three dance bands.—Family.

Mountain Justice (Warner Bros.)—Hillbilly draymer which for firmness of texture somewhat resembles a dish of blanc mange. Subject is rich in possibilities but the mixture was too diluted with romance to set. Plot concerns the struggle between a cruel and primitive West Virginia mountaineer and his daughter who has brought back modern ideas of behavior from the city where she went to learn nursing. Robert Barrat is outstanding in an uneven cast which includes Josephine Hutchinson, George Brent, Guy Kibbee, Mona Barrie, Elizabeth Risdon, Marcia Mae Jones.—Adults and mature young people.

Outcasts of Poker Flat (RKO)—Bret Harte was never like this. His Wild West has been tamed by the producers with the aid of willowy Jean Muir and the infant appeal of Virginia Weidler. Noble gambler, after flouting forces of law and order, departs for new fields. Heroine follows him and when they are rescued from a snowbound cabin he makes the supreme sacrifice so that she may return to sanctimonius parson. Preston Foster, Van Heflin.—Adults and young people.

Shall We Dance? (RKO)—By presenting Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers to the world at regular intervals, RKO atones for numerous shortcomings. Mr. Astaire here earns his sustenance as a Russian ballet dancer but his heart beats for swing and for Miss Rogers, an American revue star. How he alternately wins and loses the lady in song and dance is the gay concern of the plot. Harriet Hoctor is present for a decorative ballet sequence. Eric Blore contributes most of the laughs. George and Ira Gershwin wrote the songs, which are honeys. Edward Everett Horton, Jerome Cown, Ketti Gallian, William Brisbane.—Adults and young people.

Silent Barriers (Gaumont British)—There is a lot of talk about building the Canadian Pacific Railroad but most of the action is devoted to such traditional western trivia as barroom battles, dangerous escapades by the hero, treachery from various sides and finally victory, with a silk-hatted official driving the gold spike. Magnificent scenery is the chief attraction, however, and the Rockies do photograph well. Richard Arlen, Antoinette Cellier, Barry Mackay, Lilli Palmer.—Adults and young people.

Wake Up and Live (20th-Fox)—Timid ex-vaudevillian swoons at his first audition but lives to triumph over "mike fright" and to win the hand of fair Alice Faye. Contains all the right amounts of the proper screen musical ingredients—songs, dances and plenty of wisecracking humor. Ben Bernie, Walter Winchell, Patsy Kelly, Ned Sparks, Walter Catlett, Miles Mander. — Adults and young people.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "April Romance," "Maytime," "Quality Street," "Wings of the Morning," "Head Over Heels in Love," "When You're in Love," "Human Adventure," "Yellow Cruise," "Lloyds of London," "One in a Million," "Born to Dance," "Champagne Waltz," "Stowaway," "As You Like It," "The Devil Is a Sissy."

Young People and Adults: "The King and the Chorus Girl," "Lost Horizon," "Seventh Heaven," "The Good Earth," "The Soldier and the Lady," "Love Is News," "Camille." "Beloved Enemy," "Black Legion," "You Only Live Once," "Maid of Salem," "The Plough and the Stars," "After the Thin Man," "The Plainsman," "Winterset," "Rembrandt."

Adults Only: "Masquerade in Vienna," "Are We Civilized?" "Marked Woman," "Mystic Mountain," "La Kermesse Heroique," "Anthony Adverse."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays.)

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

FAACTBDEH GC F AFG IJ-KITG, F AFG BCIL ECG NCMI DGL KFO OPIE OFLPDEH DGL QFAI. DG NCMIL DGL QFAI. (NCEDGCT TIFBITL KRIFLI APIAS.)

Factual Figuring

To the number of the day in May designated as National Maritime Day —— add the number of 3's that appear on the calendar during the month of May ——; subtract the number of the day in May 1937 on which the moon is in its first quarter ——; multiply by the number of Mondays in May, 1937, ——; and divide by the number of the day on which the fourth Tuesday falls this year ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

"Jersey Coast," of Asbury Park, N. J., writes that it soon will be time for the May bell and the June bug, and suggests the following changes; MAY to BUG in 3 moves, and JUNE to BELL in 5 moves.

What is the Number?

A number is divided into 4 parts, so that the first is one less than the second; the second is one less than the third; the third is as much as the first and second combined; and the fourth as much as the sum of the first, second, and third. What is the number, and what are the parts?

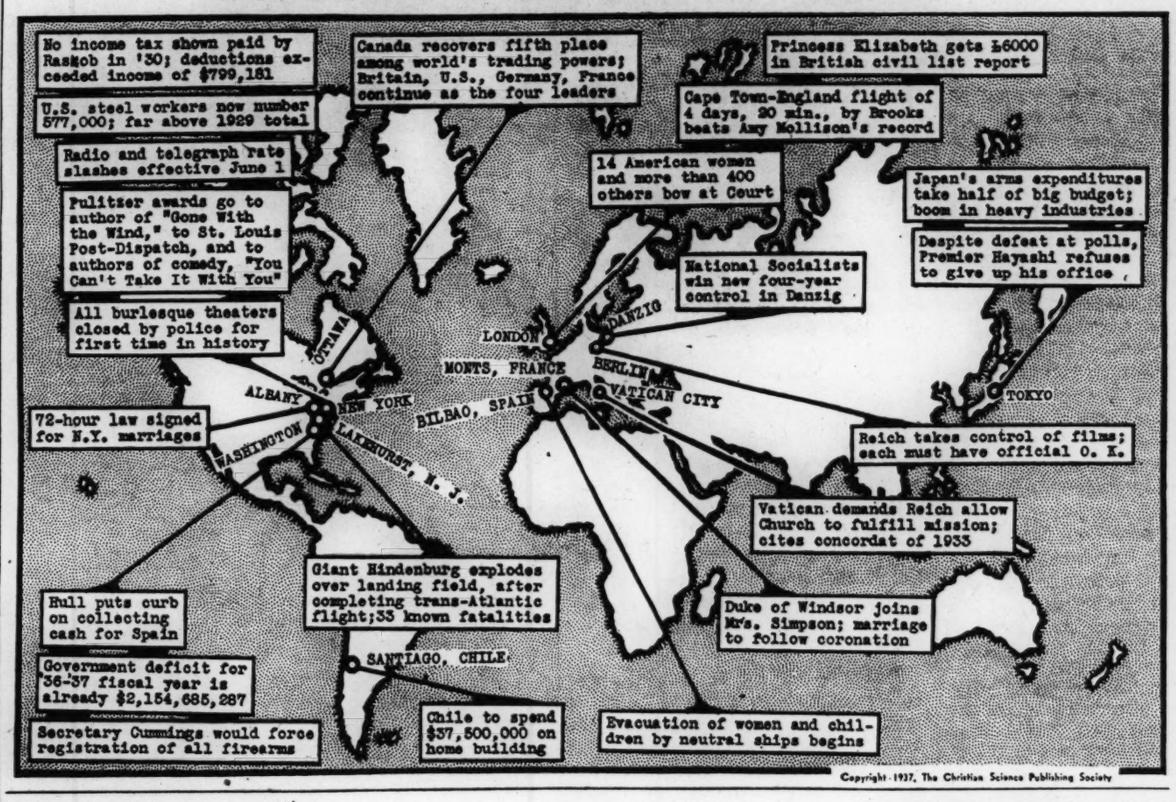
Poets and Poetry

Can you identify each of the poets named below with the poem also listed? The first has been checked by way of example:

1	Vergil	To a Waterfowl	
2	Milton	Ode to a Skylark	
3	Bryant	Aeneid	✓
4	Homer	Hiawatha	
5	Scott	Enoch Arden	
6	Kilmer	The Bells	
7	Shelley	Iliad	
8	Tennyson	Paradise Lost	
9	Longfellow	Lochinvar	
10	Poe	Trees	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

World News of the Week at a Glance


No income tax shown paid by Rasbob in '30; deductions exceeded income of $799,181
Canada recovers fifth place among world's trading powers; Britain, U.S., Germany, France continue as the four leaders
Princess Elizabeth gets £6000 in British civil list report
U.S. steel workers now number 577,000; far above 1929 total
Cape Town-England flight of 4 days, 20 min., by Brooks beats Amy Mollison's record
Radio and telegraph rate slashes effective June 1
14 American women and more than 400 others bow at Court
Japan's arms expenditures take half of big budget; boom in heavy industries
Pulitzer awards go to author of "Gone With the Wind," to St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and to authors of comedy, "You Can't Take It With You"
Despite defeat at polls, Premier Hayashi refuses to give up his office
National Socialists win new four-year control in Danzig
All burlesque theaters closed by police for first time in history
OTTAWA
LONDON
DANZIG
MONTS, FRANCE
BERLIN
ALBANY
NEW YORK
BILBAO, SPAIN
VATICAN CITY
TOKYO
72-hour law signed for N.Y. marriages
WASHINGTON
LAKEHURST, N. J.
Reich takes control of films; each must have official O. K.
Vatican demands Reich allow Church to fulfill mission; cites concordat of 1933
Giant Hindenburg explodes over landing field, after completing trans-Atlantic flight; 33 known fatalities
Hull puts curb on collecting cash for Spain
Duke of Windsor joins Mrs. Simpson; marriage to follow coronation
SANTIAGO, CHILE
Government deficit for '36-'37 fiscal year is already $2,154,685,287
Chile to spend $37,500,000 on home building
Evacuation of women and children by neutral ships begins
Secretary Cummings would force registration of all firearms

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Sunbonnet Sue

Daily Anecdote

A Place to Think

Gandhi was once asked how many times he had been imprisoned. He counted on his fingers until he came to nine, then he said, "As near as I can remember I've been imprisoned nine times."

The person who asked the question began to express his sympathy with the colorful Indian leader, but Gandhi cut him short by exclaiming, "I like it in jail. There is no press of things. I have time to think in jail."

Odds and Ends

Igloo

An Eskimo can build a small snow house in about half an hour; so when traveling he can prepare his night's quarters in about the same time it takes a camper to erect a tent.

Problem

Education heads in the United States estimate that 1,000,000 Negro children of school age are not in school.

Wired

About 17,000,000 feet of telegraph and telephone is installed in the Empire State Building, New York.

Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: A "thinking machine," put together at Massachusetts Tech, knows everything; but there's a catch in it. A $30-a-week mechanic has to remember to oil it.

Punch: Britain's wealth is estimated to be £40,000,000,000. The average man's share is represented by the last 10 figures.

Answers: According to a musician, the piano is today fighting for its existence. With its back to the wall?

Quotation for Today

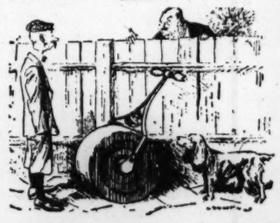
THERE is nothing so really practical as the truly ideal. It is reaching, stretching up. It is dissatisfied with anything a whit less than the highest level.—S. D. GORDON.

In Lighter Vein

Mr. Webster

"Dad, what is executive ability?"

"Executive ability, my boy, is the art of getting credit for all the hard work that others do."—Whitewright (Texas) Sun.



Champion Borrower: "It's awfully kind of you, Mr. Dithers, to lend me your roller, but mind you don't strain yourself when you lift it over!"

Rebuke

The man from Oklahoma had just arrived in Boston.

"Hey, officer," he said to a policeman, "can you tell me where is a good place to stop at?"

"Just before the at!" the officer replied, continuing down the street, swinging his nightstick.—Montreal Herald.

Ultimatum

Grandma saw some boys in the yard. "Willie," she said, "tell those boys to leave!"

Willie threw up the window and shouted: "Hi! Get out! Or I'll sic my grandmother on you!"

Turning the Tables

Rachmaninoff delights to tell how once when on the Riviera he and his friend Paderewski entered a café. The moment the orchestra saw them they stopped playing. The leader rapped with his baton and they immediately struck up the chords of the Prelude.

Paderewski was delighted at Rachmaninoff's embarrassment and applauded so long and loudly at the end of it that anyone who did not notice their presence soon became aware of it.

But when the applause died down it was Rachmaninoff's turn to laugh, because the band struck up Paderewski's Minuet, which dogs that composer as does the Prelude Rachmaninoff—and Rachmaninoff led the applause this time.—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Another Bolt Gone

"How is your second-hand car going?"

"Oh, bit by bit."

"What's that you're playing now?" "It's a piano."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Giving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Denver

John decided to enroll in a university and work his way through school. It was a slow task, but one time, when he seemed quite discouraged, he was told that he should never forget to smile.

Each hour made its demands upon him. At a certain corner each day he met Sam, a Japanese student who was also obliged to work. A cheery "Good morning" and a pleasant smile were always exchanged.

One morning John noticed Sam did not look the same, and he made three efforts with his cheery "Good morning" and pleasant smile to arrest Sam's attention, but received only a slight nod. John was puzzled, and at first wanted to feel hurt about it.

He did not see Sam for weeks.

One morning as John was leaving one of the university buildings after class, there stood Sam on the steps, smiling at him. John then learned that his cheery "Good morning" and pleasant smile had really rescued Sam.

Sam's load had seemed too heavy, and a dire step had been formulated in his discouragement; but when he reached the river the smile and "Good morning" had taken possession of his thoughts to such an extent that he could not carry out his plan. Instead, he turned back and decided to work it out some other way.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Agar—*Ay'-gar* (first *a* long, second as in arm). This is the "Hagar" of the Old Testament.

Chrysalis — *Kris'-a-lis* (each *i* short, *a* as in sofa).

Insects such as the butterfly and moth develop through some remarkable changes. First, there is the egg, which a winged insect deposits, with remarkable intuition, in a place which will provide food for a totally different creature.

Eventually the larva is hatched. It is immature, wingless, and commonly wormlike (usually a caterpillar). The creature eats voraciously and grows rapidly; then it enters the pupa stage. In the pupa stage it assumes a quiescent form, after covering itself with a hard cuticle or a cocoon spun by the larva.

Outwardly there is no sign of change or growth. But inside, the chrysalis, although it takes no nourishment, undergoes a marvelous change. What was once an ugly worm emerges, finally, as a beautiful winged creature, and flies away. The "chrysalis stage," then, is one of quiet growth.

The word came to us from the Greek *chrysallis*, "gold-colored sheath of butterflies," from *chrysos*, "gold."

Coincide—*Ko-in-side'* (secondary stress on first syllable).

In this word we see three Latin roots: *cum*, "together," *in*, "upon," and *cadere*, "to fall"—the root of "cadence.' The Late Latin *coincidere* meant "to fall on together"; and the French *coincider*, the immediate ancestor of our word, means "to fall or meet in the same point; to concur; to agree." We use our word in the sense of "to correspond exactly; to occupy the same space; to occur at the same time."

Conjectural — *Kon-jek'-ture-al*; not *kun-jek'-trul*, nor in public reading should there be too much of the conversational *kun-jek'-choo-ral*.

Our word came to us from the Latin *conjectura*, "a guess," based on *cum*, "together," and *jacere*, "to throw." A "conjecture," then, involves a casting of things together into a guess; and the adjective "conjectural" is applied to that which is largely a presumption, an inference based on guesswork.

Dispel—*Dis-pel'*.

This word, derived from a combination of Latin *dis*, "apart," and *pellere*, "to drive," suggests more forcible action than "disperse" (*dis* and *apargare*, "to scatter"). We destroy the existence of a thing by dispelling it; we merely destroy the junction or cohesion of a body by dispersing it. For example, a wind may disperse the clouds; but the sun dispels darkness.

Domain—The accent is on the second syllable, *do-mane'*.

Ecclesiastical—The first *e* is short. Remember that a vowel followed by a doubled consonant is seldom long.

Emanation—*Em-a-nay'-shun*.

Whatever emanates (Latin *e*, "out," and *manare*, "to flow") from something, literally flows out from it. That from which it emanates is its true and only source; and the emanation therefore partakes of the nature and quality of the source.

Extraordinary—Two of the syllables have been merged; so the five-syllable *eks-tror'-dih-ner-ih* is now preferred for all ordinary uses. The longer *eks-tra-or'-dih-ner-ih* is reserved for uses such as "ambassador extraordinary," etc.

Intact—*In-takt'*.

The Latin roots *in*, "not," and *tangere*, "to touch," suggest that that which remains intact is unviolated and uncontaminated. There is no connotation of a seclusion from opposition; on the contrary, the word suggests a serene and triumphal emergence from a conflict in which the opposing factors were nothingized.

Some authorities hold that "intact" means only "entire"; but a thing may actually be entire but not intact. That which is intact is perfect; it shows excellence as well as entirety.

Sinai—Although we have routinely offered Webster's first choice, *Si'-ni*, as the pronunciation for this place name, a number of readers have written in to inquire whether we did not agree that the three-syllable *Si'-nay-i* has been in more common use. We hasten to admit that the three-syllable form was the one taught us.

Inasmuch as Webster's lists *Si'-nay-i*, and furthermore since a listing which is placed second is not to be construed a second-class pronunciation, we might well poll the sentiment of readers on this matter. Which pronunciation is favored among Bible students in your locality? A postal card addressed to the Daily Features Editor will serve.

Speculative—The third syllable is not to be slighted; sound the word *spek'-u-lay-tiv* (secondary stress on third syllable).

The Latin *speculari*, "to behold," lies back of our word; so we may regard a speculative theory or law as one based only on observation, not established by demonstration.

Transfigure—*Trans-fig'-ure*.

We adopted this word into our language from a combination of the Latin *trans*, "across" (implying "change"), and *figura*, "figure, outward appearance." In general use, then, "transfigure" means "to change the outward appearance"; but the word in the Scriptures has become ennobled, having the sense of "to change to something exalted and glorious; to give the ideal form to."

Incidentally, when the word is used in Mark 9: 2 (". . . and he was transfigured before them"), it is a rendering of the Greek *metamorphoo*, "I am metamorphosed" (or "utterly changed with respect to form and substance"), compounded of *meta*, signifying "change," and *morphe*, "form, shape."

Travailest—*Trav'-ale-est* (first *a* short, second long).

Come With Me To Mexico

7.

We Reach Sabinas Hidalgo

La Gloria (kilometer 1167) is distinguished for the first jog in the world's longest stretch of straight highway. I mention this because you are more likely to be impressed by the turn than by the town—just a crossroads store and filling station.

The gravel road on the right will lead you some 76 miles to the famous Don Martin Dam, which impounds water for the irrigation of 165,000 potentially rich acres. However, southwestern sportsmen have decided that sometning should be done to keep its supply of bigmouthed bass from exceeding the demand; so the project is better known to fishermen than to farmers. Of course, if you had really wanted to go to the dam, you could have gone from Nuevo Laredo—the same distance as from La Gloria.

From La Gloria, if the day is clear, you will get perhaps your first glimpse of the Sierra Madre, the mountains which are to be your constant and inspiring companions on your Mexican odyssey. By the way, be ready for anything in their color: They can be green-brown, smoke blue, orchid, and even pink!

Thus far the country may have seemed a bit monotonous, with the gray of the sage and the green of the mesquite forming a seemingly endless background for grotesque cactus growths. However, spring flowers engoldened the highway sides as we drove down in the latter part of March; and now and then my heart leaped up as I beheld erect little regiments of bluebonnets which had marched across the border, bringing colorful greetings from my loved Texas.

Our next little town is Vallecillo (Vah-yay-ce'-yo), whose squat little stone huts are all that is left of a once important mining center. Atop a near-by hill to the left you will see a crude shrine, a symbol of the rural Indian's faith. As you drive you may contemplate the number of footsteps required to mark such a path up such a rocky slope.

Sixteen miles farther (kilometer 1078) and you enter the charming little town of Sabinas Hidalgo (Sah-be'-nahs E-dahl'-go—the h is silent). Your eyes will feast on the pastel-shaded adobe houses, with neatly thatched roofs. And, while you are about it, you might as well wet your parched whistle at Mr. Power's Café. A curio shop in connection is a veritable museum of Mexican handicraft; and the prices will be worth remembering.—**Daily Features Editor.**

(To Be Continued)

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: According to a cat expert, a cat does not move its paw when washing its face. It moves its face. (Monitor readers please check.)

Factual Figuring: 22 plus 8 (2, 13, 23, 30, 31) minus 17, times 5 (3, 10, 17, 24, 31), divided by 25, equals 3.

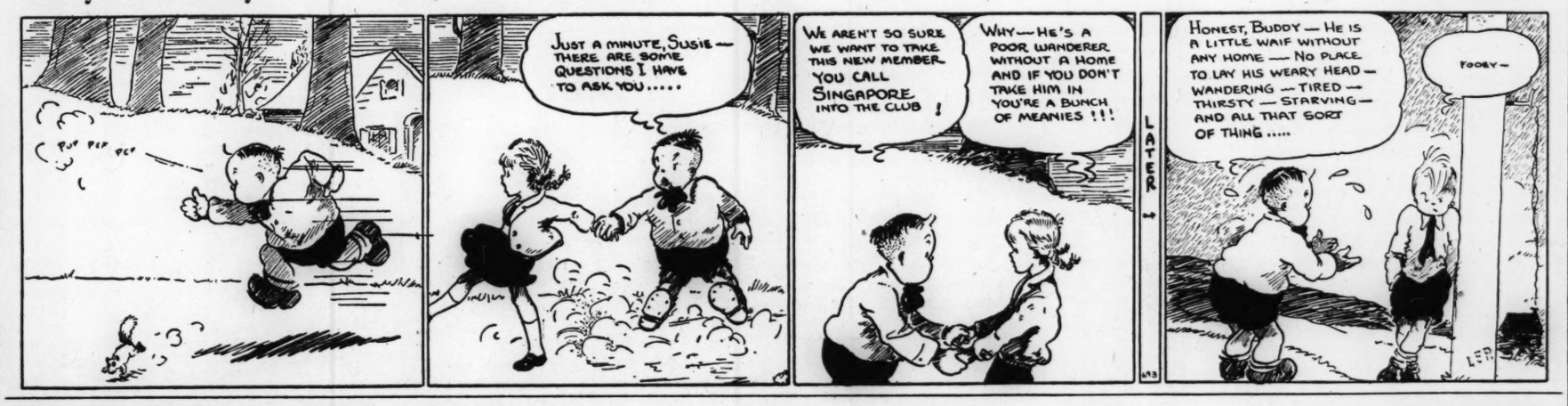
Letter Changing: May, bay, bag, bug, June, Jane, bane, bale, ball, bell.

What Is the Number?: The number is 12, and the parts are 1, 2, 3, and 6.

Poets and Poetry: Vergil—Aeneid; Milton—Paradise Lost; Bryant—To a Waterfowl; Homer—Iliad; Scott—Lochinvar; Kilmer—Trees; Shelley—Ode to a Skylark; Tennyson—Enoch Arden; Longfellow—Hiawatha; Poe—The Bells.

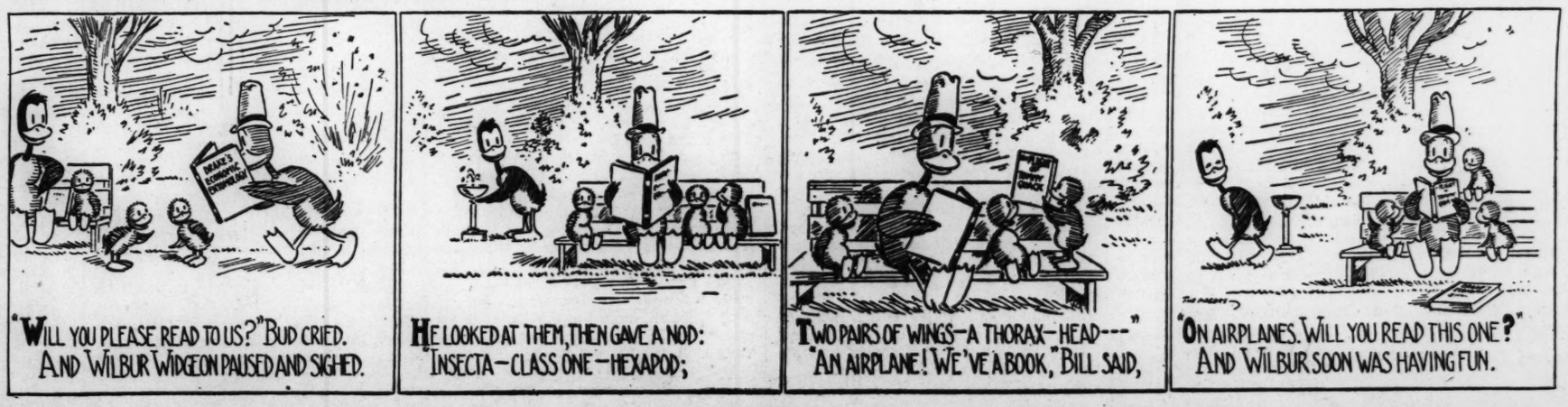
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Buddy Is Not Yet Convinced . . .*

By LE PELLEY


JUST A MINUTE, SUSIE — THERE ARE SOME QUESTIONS I HAVE TO ASK YOU.....
WE AREN'T SO SURE WE WANT TO TAKE THIS NEW MEMBER. YOU CALL SINGAPORE INTO THE CLUB !
WHY — HE'S A POOR WANDERER WITHOUT A HOME AND IF YOU DON'T TAKE HIM IN YOU'RE A BUNCH OF MEANIES !!!
LATER
HONEST, BUDDY — HE IS A LITTLE WAIF WITHOUT ANY HOME — NO PLACE TO LAY HIS WEARY HEAD — WANDERING — TIRED — THIRSTY — STARVING — AND ALL THAT SORT OF THING.....
POOEY —

The Adventures of Waddles—*Wilbur Has Fun*

By THE HAGERS


"WILL YOU PLEASE READ TO US?" BUD CRIED. AND WILBUR WIDGEON PAUSED AND SIGHED.
HE LOOKED AT THEM, THEN GAVE A NOD: "INSECTA — CLASS ONE — HEXAPOD;
TWO PAIRS OF WINGS — A THORAX — HEAD ---" "AN AIRPLANE! WE'VE A BOOK," BILL SAID,
"ON AIRPLANES. WILL YOU READ THIS ONE?" AND WILBUR SOON WAS HAVING FUN.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Just What They Want

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Works Progress Administrator, has warned a House of Representatives committee that if the requested appropriation of $1,500,000,000 for relief is cut instead to $1,000,000,000, the reduction will cause 400,000 persons to be taken off the American relief rolls and returned to the responsibility of the states and local communities.

It appears quite likely that the answer of the appropriations committee and of Congress and the public in general will be, "Can we depend on that?"

For to many persons both in and out of the legislative halls the change portrayed by Mr. Hopkins as a catastrophe is exactly the change they believe to be needed in the relief picture to correct not only the budgetary position of the Government but also the attitude of a considerable and growing section of the population toward work.

This is by no means to indict all who are on relief or who have received benefit from WPA employment. Many worthy things have been done by that organization and the nation owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. Hopkins for having directed effectively a herculean job. But anyone very close to one side of a problem is apt to overemphasize that aspect of the situation and to need the balancing judgment of others who recognize when the emergency has been passed.

Today the great need is to get more and more people back to work in private employment. Reports show that industrial pay rolls already are well up. The service trades and domestic and agricultural employment need to be swelled. In these fields the complaint is often heard that help cannot be obtained at prices within the reach of would-be employers. If a family cannot afford a maid at $12 a week and board, does it stand to reason that it—and families which can't afford a maid at any price—will long afford taxes to support her at $15 for part-time on WPA, with all the incidental administrative expenses?

With reference to the slowness of shrinkage in WPA rolls on the upswing of business it is explained that those remaining on relief employment are the least employable in point of fitness and efficiency and that others naturally get first preference on many jobs. Again with no aspersions on the whole body of WPA workers, it must be said that this is in part an admission of the criticism made by a young workman who said from his observation that the principal business benefited by WPA continuance is that of the beer parlors.

If reduction of the requested relief appropriation will result in some 400,000 persons being returned to state and local responsibility, there is no doubt that state and local relief will need to be greatly improved. But there is also reasonable ground for believing that in many cases relief will be more discerningly administered by those in local touch with the situation and that an increasing number of the 400,000 will find places not on state or local rolls but in private employment.

Squeezing Out Speculation

WHETHER President Roosevelt's warning against speculation had anything to do with it or not, activity in the stock market has slumped off. Monday's business totaled 639,000 shares; Tuesday's, 872,000 shares; Wednesday's, 767,000 shares; Thursday's, 756,000 shares. This compares with an average daily transaction of over twice that amount traded in since the election.

In all probability there are other factors to account for this run of dull days. The kind of world-wide break in commodities and stocks which lately struck world markets generally invites a secondary break. This comes from failure to meet settlements. Then there is a good deal of "distress" selling, or forced liquidation of stocks to meet commitments. Such an event occurred Thursday in London, where speculation is much less limited than it is in New York; and New York has been apparently awaiting the cue from London.

Nevertheless, President Roosevelt's warning is by no means superfluous. Nobody wishes to see a return to 1929, when the entire economy seemed to have been plunged into a casino. Not that those days are likely to return; apart from government regulation, there is a new regime in the New York Stock Exchange, which is steadily advancing in public esteem. Between New York and Washington a wide gulf still yawns, but in connection with speculation, both are working toward the same goal.

Before President Roosevelt's warning, for instance, there were repeated warnings against speculation from the head of the exchange. Mr. Gay directed attention to the unwarranted activity in "penny stocks," or stocks selling at low denominations. Since the election much of the market activity has been concentrated upon such stocks. In a number of weeks the ten stocks most actively traded in have been of the penny variety. In one of them a penny stock turned over a third of its entire capitalization.

Speculation is said to be difficult to define but, as John Morley said about an elephant, though one cannot define it, one knows it when one sees it; and the activity of penny stocks yielded ocular evidence of speculation.

Exit, Harlan Inquiry

WHAT good does an investigation like the La Follette committee's into Harlan County accomplish? It has revealed coal mine terrorism mounting to murder, and extraordinary conditions of industrial feudalism. But now it is all over, what has it done? The Senate can expose such a situation, but it cannot correct it where no federal law is violated.

One answer is that such conditions tend in part to correct themselves under the antiseptic rays of publicity. Whether this will follow in mountainous Harlan is difficult to say. Here, as in some few other isolated and newly industrialized areas, the overlord is all-powerful. The Kentucky Legislature, in all probability, will now pass the bills asked by miners, forbidding company scrip and bringing to an end the payment of sheriffs' salaries by coal operators. Such bills have been brought up repeatedly before, and defeated; and the evidence shows how the secretary of the local coal operators' association bitterly fought them while keeping such "deputies" as Ben Unthank on its pay roll.

The serious feature of the situation is the absence of signs of penitence from the operators' association. Ben Unthank is still missing and the Senate committee has never been able to serve him with subpoena, yet his pay is waiting for him, and the association secretary announces it will be paid when he returns. The power of the Senate under such circumstances seems exhausted.

In a situation like this, whether in Harlan County or elsewhere, it is no wonder that workers conclude their best hope lies in collective self-help. If there ever was a good case for unionization, this is it.

Spiking the World's Arms

IT MAY well be that Mr. George Lansbury, after all, has brought the making of peace a little nearer. Somebody was due to say the things that he has been saying. The surprising thing is that every honest man in the world has not been crying the same message from the hilltops.

Mr. Lansbury is a very simple, very sincere, very outspoken man. He has been leader of the Labor Party in the British House of Commons; but now, owing to his extreme pacifist views, he is a little withdrawn from the leaders and officials of his party.

He has been talking to President Roosevelt, who, we gather, promised nothing, but was sympathetic. In France he has been talking to M. Léon Blum, also sympathetic. With similar results he has talked with the Premiers of Belgium, Norway, Sweden and Denmark; and latterly he has secured from Chancellor Hitler the assurance that Germany is willing to attend a peace conference and take part in a united effort for co-operation if the head of another great country will take the lead in calling such a conference.

Mr. Lansbury is not reported to have seen Mr. Stanley Baldwin; but Mr. Baldwin, questioned on the subject, declares that Britain is willing to participate in a world conference on one condition—that the ground is thoroughly prepared beforehand, and that preliminary investigation shows that it would be likely to succeed.

International diplomacy is not often moved to decisions at the instance of private individuals. But here is an occasion when publicity has been given to a view with which a vast majority of the world fervently agrees. By increasing armaments, the powers are not growing relatively stronger; each addition of force on one side is countered by an addition of force on the other.

The competition is putting a tremendous strain on all the countries engaging in it. Germany's economic position was bad enough before this started. Now it is becoming increasingly difficult for her to find the means of paying for imports swollen by the raw materials of armaments. Italy has not yet paid for the severe expenditure occasioned by the Ethiopian War. How is she to find the wherewithal to pay for more guns and airplanes? France is faced with periodic financial crises and a rising cost of living. Great Britain, at a moment when prosperity seemed about to be restored, is likely to be deprived of much of the fruits of it by her new armaments taxation. The United States must feel the rebound.

There is no great country which is not suffering and threatened by greater suffering in the future as a consequence of the military and economic rivalry of the European powers. All stand to lose; none to gain. And everyone knows this to be the truth.

But someone must take a lead. It is not necessary that the country which takes the lead should assume any new responsibilities for positive action outside its own borders. What is wanted is a skeleton plan of economic co-operation and reduction of armaments on the basis of existing armament programs, and diplomatic soundings in the first place between individual states. Mr. Lansbury has been a single individual going round from government to government. It is time the public made itself heard everywhere demanding that statesmanship should not lag behind the opinion of the world.

Remarque, as of 1928

Book News of the Day

ERICH MARIA REMARQUE'S THREE COMRADES (Boston: Little, Brown. $2.75), written after a silence of six years, will inevitably be compared to his "All Quiet on the Western Front" and "The Road Back."

Yet it is of different stuff. Remarque's tragic tale of the war, and its sequel, were the work of a writer compelled by his materials. But in his latest book he has become essentially the novelist rather than the recorder. Nor is it clear that, while his scope thus has been broadened, his powers are commensurate with the breadth of the task he has undertaken.

For, though Robby Lohkamp and his companions, Otto Köster and Gottfried Lenz, are drawn with deep compassion, Remarque does not succeed in fully molding them to his design. His effort is, out of confusion, doubt and disaster to forge some sense of individual victory. But in sum total, he does not seem to shake off the pervading gloom which forms the major burden of his pages.

* * *

It may be that this is due to the preoccupation with drinking and easy morality which Remarque establishes as an integral part of his atmosphere. Or it may be due to excessive concern with the detail of Patricia Hollmann's illness, about which her love story with Robby revolves. But perhaps it is that Remarque—his own sufferings and his own disappointments so clearly apparent—has not himself attained the vision with which he would endow his characters.

But there are repeated moments of great delicacy. The three comrades struggling to sell the elaborate motorcar they have reconditioned in their repair shop, Robby comforting unfortunate friends in his rooming house, Patricia cloaking the seriousness of her illness—all derive their validity from the inherent simplicity of Remarque's style.

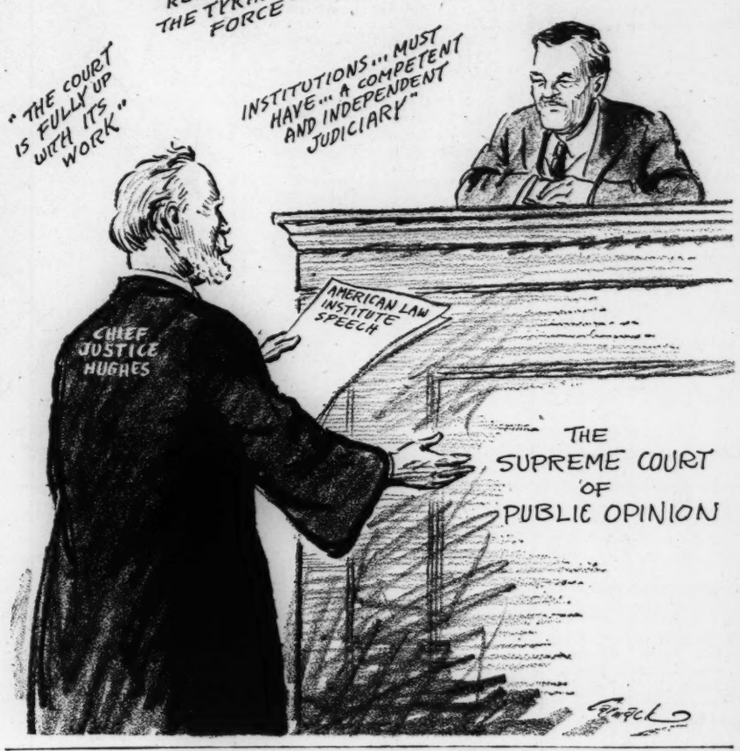
* * *

And it is a style, one feels, that must gain certainty in the original. The translation has a certain ambiguity due to occasional retention of the German order—a device which, if uniformly utilized, would indicate somewhat uncultured speech. Periodic injection of this form merely obscures the delineation of character.

The political significance of Remarque's record of Germany in 1928 does not quite attain the stature of that of his former works. Yet the frustration of that period and the inchoate character of a movement which was later destined to sweep the country are clearly portrayed. And there is, happily, nothing of exilic rancor in his ink.

Gx.

"Hear Ye! Hear Ye!"


"SUCCESS OF DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS LIES IN THE SUCCESS OF THE PROCESSES OF REASON AS OPPOSED TO THE TYRANNY OF FORCE"
"THE COURT IS FULLY UP WITH ITS WORK"
INSTITUTIONS... MUST HAVE... A COMPETENT AND INDEPENDENT JUDICIARY"
CHIEF JUSTICE HUGHES
AMERICAN LAW INSTITUTE SPEECH
THE SUPREME COURT OF PUBLIC OPINION

A Wee Cheery Thocht

On a Scottish Island

"ANNIE, turn your head this way a bit. That's fine. This'll be a braw picture. Your faither'll be the prood man when he sees it."

Annie's father (a sea captain) was due some time later at a certain port and Annie wished to send him a photograph. Accordingly one exquisite summer morning we walked up Hen Wife's Way—odd name for a lovely path, fragrant with wild roses, that bordered a wimpling stream—crossed an ancient stone bridge and reached Archie Munn's "studio." During the winter the prow of a small boat had been washed ashore and not claimed, so Archie hauled it to his disused cow byre, had the joiner make two roof windows, sent away for a camera, and announced to the Scottish island its own photographer.

"I'll hae to move the camera," he said, after studying Annie earnestly. "It makes a bonnier picture when there's mair o' the boat showing. Rest your face a wheen meenutes, lassie."

The boat background was Archie's pride, so the work of getting everything right was again gone through, but by the time the setting was to his satisfaction, Annie was not. He said, reproachfully:

"Ye're looking a wee hue doon-chappit, Annie." Then he raised an admonishing finger and added: "Noo—a wee cheery thocht."

Annie had drooped slightly when the latest hitch occurred—after sustained effort to seem at ease with one elbow on the gunwale—but at this naïve command she broke into delicious laughter.

"Fine, lass, fine," approved Mr. Munn. "Only tone it doon a wee bittie." And at last the picture was taken.

Two weeks later Annie and I were gazing up at a magnificent yellow rose which had opened high against the gray wall of the house when the garden gate clicked and Andy Howe, the postman, came in with the photographs. Randy was tremendously interested but politely made no reference to them, although he did linger in great admiration of the rose. Annie said good-naturedly, "Wait and see what I'm like, Randy."

We watched over her shoulder as she unwrapped them, and then we stared in silence. It was amazing that any camera should have been able to make so attractive a girl as Annie look like that. There was a peculiar beady expression in the eyes, the mouth as a result of the hasty "toning doon" was a stiff, hard line, and the soft, pretty dress was straightened absurdly, the better to show the side of the boat. Randy was the first to speak.

"I'd like to gie Archie Munn a dunt. Sic a likeness!"

And Annie, her sense of humor helping to overcome the disappointment, replied: "Well, it's a fine one—of the boat."

Randy shouldered his bag and continued on his route and I said to Annie: "Don't show these to anyone. Throw them away and have some more taken."

Instinctive economy demurred a little, but eventually, when Bella Muir was out of the kitchen, they were dropped into the fire. That wasn't the end of the matter, however. A few days later a "haar" was hanging over the island, and we couldn't sail to the Townhead in Annie's boat, so we walked around the bay, the foghorn over on Gillie Glas all the while sending forth its rather melodious, long-drawn-out "boom-m-m." A figure took form in the mist and Miss Todd, who owned the bakery, spoke. "I hear your pictures arrived, Annie. I'll be roond your way the morn. I suppose ye'll gie me a glance at them?"

Annie laughed somewhat uncomfortably. "Why, Georgie, I canna very well. That is—I mean, I havna got them any more."

Georgie was offended. "Annie Duff, ye gied them awa and didna let me e'en hae a look. That wasna freendly."

"Oh, no, Georgie, it isna that." Annie couldn't ever hurt anyone's feelings. "It's because—well," boldly, "I threw them in the fire."

"Ye did—what?" Georgie's voice rose to a little squeak, strange sounding in the soft half-light.

"Well, they were awful of me. I'm going to get some more."

"Ten guid sillar shillings! Lass, hae ye tint yer reason?"

"What should I have done with them?" demanded Annie, rebelliously. "I looked like a tattie-bogle."

"Things bought and paid for are to be used," stated the stern voice. "Young folk nowadays are glaikit wi' extravagance, but dinna forget that the auld saying is still true—'Waste not, want not.'"

"Well, I'll want a picture rather than look like yon in one," cried Annie defiantly. But Miss Todd had already vanished into the fog, having had the last word—as usual.

M. G. G.

North . . South . . East . . West

Obeying That Impulse

By Frank L. Perrin

REGRET, however sincere it may be, is futile unless it in some measure insures one against a careless or heedless repetition of a mistake in judgment or the loss of an opportunity. It is a comforting and possibly indefensible preconception that the impulses of most members of the great human family are generous and wholly commendable. There are some, and perhaps many, who will disagree with this altruistic analysis or more or less superficial appraisal. They, and perhaps all of us, are inclined to look behind and beyond disclosed characteristics for a concealed or hidden motive. In private and personal relations the persistent tendency is to search out and seek to discover what, in politics and statecraft, are referred to as "dollar diplomacy."

By and large, viewing the matter sensibly, and without prejudice, it may be agreed that not all, and possibly comparatively few of our selfish human reactions are inspired or prompted by so unstable, and undependable and inconsequential a thing as money. Dollar diplomacy is not the scapegoat. Selfishness, resentment, hatred and studied disregard for the rights of others are born of something deeper, more subtle and more intriguing than mere covetousness or a determination to possess something belonging to others.

* * *

Granting, if perchance we agree, that the first and primary impulse of the great majority of persons is generous, kindly and without prejudice, we seek to discover why it is that the opposite characteristics are so often reflected in our day-by-day contacts and associations with our near and remote neighbors. Though I have set about it quite courageously to make and report this discovery, I hesitate to set down in plain words those conclusions which discerning and thoughtful readers and observers have already reached.

First of all we have become convinced, I am quite sure, that our generous intentions miscarry, are sidetracked, or forgotten because we fail, in the first instance, to obey the prompting influence inspired by our better selves. Someone long ago coined the rallying command, "Obey that impulse!" It should be written in our hearts and inscribed upon our shield and armor. Do not become apprehensive lest this high resolve leads you into devious and unfamiliar pathways. Perhaps the road may seem new, and strange, and somewhat untraveled. But it is a safe, straight and direct way, even though narrow. It is not new.

It is easy to look backward for a year, and much easier to look backward for a week or a day and reappraise the opportunities which we have neglected for expressing appreciation, gratitude or love. Sometimes we appear to know our own intimates and neighbors too well and our distant neighbors not well enough to permit full and free expressions of our consideration, our regard, or our sincere desire for their happiness and well being. But if there is a line of distinction it appears that we more frequently profess to concern ourselves as to the welfare of those who are not inclined, because of this vicarious and unannounced interest in them to make sight drafts upon our generous intentions and voluble protestations.

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There are abundant and multiplying opportunities near at hand, in the office, in the home, in the business houses or factory, and on the streets and highways, for us to make full use of our kindness and helpfulness. But I have discovered an important equation which determines, to a large extent, the value and usefulness of our applied generous thoughtfulness. The essential and imperative thing about it all is to do it now. Procrastination is not only the thief of time. It is the agent and referee, the receiver and representative of all disappointed depositors in the savings institution which carries the motto of "Delay" as an invitation to those weary in well doing because they have never tried it.

The paving blocks of "good intentions" are said to have been put to practical and continuous use in their natural place and climate. Nothing is more deceptive and, perhaps, more alluring to the uninformed and inexperienced than the temptation to grasp tightly and hold fast to the things we regard as our own. As we look about us we discover the folly of such a primitive and outmoded philosophy. And as we observe we are convinced.

The Wide Horizon

Austria Seeks New Friends

By R. H. Markham

VIENNA

AUSTRIA has lost confidence in her friends—at least temporarily—and has come to be one of the most isolated states in Europe. Her connections are proving broken reeds and she is left alone. She is as a man who "did flee from a lion and a bear met him." Therefore, she is energetically seeking new protectors.

The reason for this unfortunate situation is that Austria's authoritarian government based its whole external and internal policy on a single alliance, that with Benito Mussolini. He now has more pressing interests. So Austria is left unsupported.

Ever since the World War, a close connection has existed between Austria's internal and external politics. There have been three main political groups here: the democratic republican forces, represented chiefly by the Socialists and seeking support from France and the Little Entente; the Clerical-Fascist elements, co-operating with Rome, and the National Socialists, who ardently sympathize with Germany. None of these groups represented a majority of the nation; any two outnumbered the remaining one.

A leader of the Clerico-Fascists, Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, by astutely taking advantage of international developments and by using to the full the unreserved help of Signor Mussolini, was able to obtain absolute power and to impose a dictatorship. He took Italy largely as his model, outlawed all political opponents, and set out to establish a corporative state.

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For many months Italy exerted a dominating influence here. Authoritarian Austria was little more than Rome's satellite. Vienna's external policy was based on the Rome pact; her internal policy was dictated by the Heimwehr, who were the protégés of Signor Mussolini. No vital move was taken here without previous consultation with the Duce.

When Italy began its campaign against Ethiopia, the Austrian Government refused to apply sanctions and immediately took sides with Signor Mussolini. The press here exalted Italy's civilizing work for the Ethiopians and the Austrian Foreign Minister declared that he was disinterested in Africa. The regime here applauded Signor Mussolini's success in destroying the Ethiopian state. The Austrian Fascists felt strong in Italy's strength.

But even then the tide began to turn. Chancellor Kurt von Schuschnigg saw they had gone too far in provoking world opinion, and that fact has now been brought home to him still more clearly. Rome has shown Austria that it was a pawn in an imperial game, as Ethiopia was, and as Albania is.

Signor Mussolini persuaded the Vienna Government, for the sake of furthering his interests, to make a friendship agreement with Adolf Hitler. Then, as a part of the same plan, certain favors were shown National Socialists here. The Reich Foreign Minister came to Vienna and was the object of National Socialist demonstrations. Hitlerism was plainly becoming more aggressive here, but Italy refused to intervene. Chancellor Schuschnigg proposed a visit to Rome but was instructed by Signor Mussolini to postpone it. As a counter measure he encouraged the Royalist propaganda, but the Duce sharply expressed his disapproval. One of Signor Mussolini's editors even wrote that Italy couldn't be tied to the Brenner. Count Galeazzo Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister, went to Belgrade, and his chief urged Dr. Schuschnigg to go also so as humbly to greet the state most aggressively against Austrian aspirations. He wanted Austria to help bring Yugoslavia into the Rome-Berlin system.

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The Austrian Government saw that it was tied to Rome's chariot and was being whisked hither and thither, regardless of its interests. It resents this and is trying to find other friends, but that is not so easy. The authoritarian regime here has burnt too many bridges behind it and aroused too much distrust. It has openly opposed Czechoslovakia and France. The Chancellor refused to go to Geneva to meet their ministers who invited him a year ago. Austria has supported their chief antagonists, has actively taken sides against them. So now it is left unprotected.

Relations with Germany also have become strained again. World opposition to the Hapsburgs is almost unanimous. Hungary refuses to accompany Austria in its attempt at a "right-about face." Prague will join hands with Vienna only on the condition that rather humiliating concessions are made. The authoritarian regime here which for months lost no occasion to attack "the folks front" does not relish going to Paris to ask support from its chief, M. Léon Blum.

So Vienna is in a quandary. However, real statesmen cannot afford to cherish resentment and if Austria definitely decides that it wishes to be friendly with Czechoslovakia, France and England, they will find a way to co-operate and to help it preserve its independence. If Austria wants a new alignment, it will not be refused. But the friends it is seeking will wait to see whether Vienna is not courting their favors merely in order to make Signor Mussolini be good again.